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By

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**An Integrated Resource and Biological Growth Model for Estimating
Algal Biomass Production With Geographic Resolution**

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**An Integrated Resource and Biological Growth Model for Estimating
Algal Biomass Production With Geographic Resolution**

by

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Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my parents, Steve and Yugene Wogan, my sister Lisa Wogan, and our dog Sekanji, for always being supportive of my aspirations and teaching me to never give up.

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I would like to thank my advisors, Dr. Michael E. Webber and Dr. Alexandre K. da Silva for their guidance and support over the past few years in my research and providing unique internship opportunities. I also wish to acknowledge the support of The Energy Foundation, Dr. Halil Berberoglu, and Veronica Pulido for their help with my thesis. I would like to thank my friends and roommates, particularly Andy Yin and Reid Long, for their encouragement, support, and unwavering friendship. Finally, I would like to thank my family (Steve, Y Eugene, Lisa, and Sekanji Wogan) for always being there for me and constantly being a positive influence in my life.

Abstract

An Integrated Resource and Biological Growth Model for Estimating Algal Biomass Production With Geographic Resolution

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The University of Texas at Austin, 2010

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This thesis describes a geographically- and temporally-resolved, integrated biological and engineering model that estimates algal biomass and lipid production under resource-limited conditions with hourly and county resolution. Four primary resources are considered in this model: sunlight, carbon dioxide, water, and land. The variation in quantity and distribution of these resources affects algae growth, and is integrated into the analysis using a Monod model of algae growth, solar insolation data, and published values for water, carbon dioxide, and land availability. Finally, lipid production is calculated by assuming oil content based on dry weight of the biomass. The model accommodates a range of growth and production scenarios, including water recycling, co-location with wastewater treatment plants and coal-fired generators, and photobioreactor type (open pond or tubular), among others. Results for every county in Texas indicate that between 86 million and 2.2 billion gallons of lipids per year can be produced statewide for the various growth scenarios. The analysis suggests that algal biomass and lipid production does indeed vary geographically and temporally across

Texas. Overall, most counties are water-limited for algae production, not sunlight or carbon dioxide-limited. However, there are many nuances in biomass and lipid production by county. Counties in west Texas are typically not solar- or land-limited, but are constrained by either water or carbon dioxide resources. Consequently, counties in east Texas are limited by either water, or land (depending on the fraction of water recycling). Varying carbon dioxide concentration results in higher growth rates, but not always increased biomass and lipid production because of limitations of other resources in each county.

Table of Contents

List of Tables	x
List of Figures	xi
Chapter 1: Introduction and Background.....	1
1.1. Policy Context and Rationale	1
1.2. Previous Research and Literature Review	2
1.3. Algae Production Methods	2
1.3.1. Open Pond Reactors.....	4
1.3.2. Closed Photobioreactors	5
1.4. Thesis Objective	7
Chapter 2: Geographic and Seasonal Variability of Resources	9
2.1. Solar Resources.....	11
2.2. Carbon Dioxide Resources	11
2.3. Water Resources	12
2.4. Land	13
3.1. Introduction.....	17
3.2. Data Sources	18
3.3. Methodology.....	20
3.3.1. Calculating Average and Peak W/m^2	21
3.3.2. Calculating $kWh/m^2/day$	21
3.3.3. Geospatial Interpolation.....	23
3.3.4. Sources of Error	24
3.4. Interpolation Results	26
Chapter 4. Background Theory (Biological Kinetics and Biology)	28
4.1. Biological Modeling	28
4.2. Biological Kinetics	31
4.2.1. Effect of changing initial cell concentration, X_0	32
4.2.2. Effect of changing initial carbon dioxide concentration and light intensity on growth rates.....	32
4.2.3. Effect of temperature on growth.....	33
Chapter 5: Model Methodology.....	35

5.1. Step 1: Select Growth Conditions.....	36
5.2. Step 2: Determining the time-rate of change	37
5.3. Step 3: Determine cell concentration at a specified time period	38
5.4. Step 4: Calculate biomass production under resource constraints.....	38
5.4.1. Solar Energy	39
5.4.2. Carbon dioxide.....	40
5.4.3. Land	40
5.4.4. Water.....	41
5.5. Step 5: Calculate lipid production	42
5.6. Model Assumptions	43
Chapter 6. Results & Discussion	45
6.1. Overall Lipid Production	45
6.2. Sensitivity to Land Type.....	50
6.3. County Comparison (high and low resources)	50
Chapter 7. Summary	54
Appendix A: MATLAB Code	57
A.1. SLIMER Run File.....	57
A.2. SLIMER Variable Water Recycling Run File	61
A.3. SLIMER Function File	63
Appendix B: Solar Interpolation Tables	66
References.....	81
Vita	86

List of Tables

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages of open and closed algae growth systems.....	3
Table 2. Glossary of terms used in reporting framework.	22
Table 3. Parameters and constants used in the Monod model.	37
Table 4. Ratios and yields for resource constraints.	39
Table 5. Pond and tubular photobioreactor dimensions used in the model.	44
Table 6. Monthly and total annual lipid production for four types of land in million gallons for $F=0$	47
Table 7. Monthly and total annual lipid production for four types of land in million gallons for $F=0.5$	47
Table 8. Monthly and total annual lipid production for four types of land in million gallons for $F=0.9$	47
Table 9. Lipid production varies based on available land and water recycling fraction. .	50
Table 10. Comparison of resources for two counties in Texas.....	51
Table 11. Estimated monthly and annual averages of global radiation by county in Texas	66
Table 12. Estimated monthly and annual averages of direct radiation by county in Texas..	71
Table 13. Estimated monthly and annual averages of diffuse horizontal radiation by county in Texas.....	76

List of Figures

Figure 1. Raceway pond from Seambiotic in Israel.....	4
Figure 2. Schematic of a typical closed photobioreactor.....	6
Figure 3. Distribution of resources pertinent to algae production vary significantly across the state	10
Figure 4. Conservation land in acres.....	14
Figure 5. Oil and natural gas land is located primarily in west Texas.....	15
Figure 6. Over 121 million acres of agricultural land are distributed through Texas.....	16
Figure 7. Solar insolation measurement sites in Texas.....	19
Figure 8. Hourly solar insolation in W/m^2 for Presidio, TX is depicted during July (black line) and December (gray line).	22
Figure 9. Average $kWh/m^2/day$ in December and July for Texas	26
Figure 10. Flow diagram of the integrated biological and engineering algae growth model.....	36
Figure 11. Water recycling for a typical photobioreactor reduces the amount of water needed to make up for evaporative and process losses in the system.....	41
Figure 12. Variation of county lipid production as a function of solar insolation.....	49
Figure 13. Lipid production varies as a function of water recycling fraction.....	52

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

1.1. POLICY CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Biofuels have been proposed to alleviate environmental, security, and sustainability concerns associated with the production and consumption of conventional transportation fuels. [1, 2] To date, biofuels are primarily produced in the United States from crop-based feedstocks such as corn and soybean. Algae have been suggested as a potential alternative feedstock for the production of biologically-derived fuels including biodiesel, synthetic gasoline and diesel, jet fuel, and hydrogen because it is not based on a crop used for food. [3-5] Algae-based biofuels are appealing because they have fast growth rates; consume carbon dioxide during photosynthesis; grow in many regions and conditions (including on non-arable land); and in some cases do not compete with freshwater sources for growth. [6-8] Compared to terrestrial crops, algae potentially utilize solar energy more efficiently because they are not limited to one growth cycle per year and can be harvested much more often.

In 2007, the U.S. Congress passed the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA 2007), which includes provisions for producing up to 36 billion gallons per year of renewable transportation fuels by 2020; of which 5 billion gallons a year can potentially be produced from algae. In addition, possible carbon legislation in the form of either a carbon tax or cap-and-trade system is generating interest in low-carbon fuels, including algae. Despite these benefits and incentives, algae-based biofuels have yet to be produced economically on a large scale or at prices competitive with conventional fuels. The Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) led an extensive study of growing and producing algae for use as a biofuel feedstock with its aquatic species program. [3] After nearly two decades of research, NREL concluded that

reliably controlling and optimizing algae growth processes is difficult. A recent study concludes that these challenges remain, but progress is being made. [9] However, a robust assessment of algal biomass production incorporating geographic and temporal resource limitations has not been performed.

1.2. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Biological growth modeling has been well-known for decades and multi-layer geographic analysis has been a useful tool for spatial-resolved analysis of resources. Traditional algae growth modeling focuses on the details and intricacies of the biological processes that govern biomass production, but typically lack information about the availability, temporal variability, or distribution of resources. [10-16] Years of research have been performed to identify and understand the biological growth processes that govern algae production, Consequently the general behavior of algae growth at the cellular level is understood. [17]

However, meaningful estimates of algae production are not known because resource constraints are not typically included in these estimates. Likewise, resource assessments and estimates of algal biomass production that have been conducted lack the fidelity of dynamic growth models. [9, 18, 19] This analysis fills the knowledge gap by integrating with geographic and temporal resource limitations with a dynamic growth model. Therefore, limitations and nuances in biomass production can be understood for a range of growth conditions and resource limitations.

1.3. ALGAE PRODUCTION METHODS

Algae are often found growing in ponds, waterways, or other locations that have the right combination of meteorological conditions, sunlight, water, nutrients, and carbon

dioxide. Growth depends on many factors and can be optimized for temperature, sunlight utilization, pH control, and fluid mechanics. [20-23] Manmade production of algae typically seeks to mimic the natural environments to achieve optimal growth conditions, while allowing for large-scale production, harvesting, and process control. Anthropogenic algae production systems can be organized into two distinct categories: open ponds and closed photobioreactors. Open ponds are relatively simple expanses of water recessed into the ground with some mechanism to deliver carbon dioxide and nutrients with paddle wheels to circulate the algae broth. Closed photobioreactors are a broad category referring to systems that are enclosed and allowing more precise control over growth conditions and resource management. Table 1 presents a brief comparison of open pond systems and closed photobioreactors. Each system has benefits and drawbacks with respect to optimal growth conditions. Brief overviews and discussions of both systems comprise the next two subsections.

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages of open and closed algae growth systems. [24, 25]

Parameter	Open Pond	Closed Photobioreactor
Construction	simple	complicated - varies by design
Cost	inexpensive	expensive construction, operation
Typical Growth Rates (g/m ² -day)	low: 10-25	variable: 1-500
Water losses	high	Low
Typical biomass concentration	low: 0.1-0.2 g/L	high: 2-8 g/L
Temperature Control	difficult	easily controlled
Species Control	difficult	Simple
Contamination	high risk	low risk
Light utilization	poor	very high
CO ₂ losses to atmosphere	high	almost none
Area requirements	large	Small
Depth/diameter of water	0.3 m	0.1 m
Surface:volume ratio (m ² /m ³)	~6	60-400

1.3.1. Open Pond Reactors

Open pond reactors are relatively simple growth systems. Pond reactors are unsophisticated and consist of little more than a recess in the ground, sometimes lined with plastic, fashioned into a raceway pattern. Algae and nutrients are fed into the beginning of the raceway while paddlewheels help stir the broth and provide flow around the pond. A typical open pond reactor is shown in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1. Raceway pond from Seambiotic in Israel. [20]

Actual open ponds range in size of up to 1 hectare (1 hectare = 10,000 m²) and volumes ranging from 100 liters to over 10 billion liters. [21, 22] Open ponds are the most common production facilities due to their simplicity, lower cost of construction and operation, which is very well understood. Open ponds are used almost extensively in growing algae for nutritional supplements (e.g., Spirulina) and have been used for many years. Unfortunately open ponds are not without drawbacks. The simplicity of the systems leads to problems with controlling the growth environment and operating

conditions delivering less than ideal algae yields. While ponds typically produce more algal biomass per acre of land than terrestrial crops, a significant amount of land must be used to grow algae in ponds.

Most ponds are open to the atmosphere, which allows unwanted or competing strains of algae with undesirable properties to enter the pond. These competing algae strains can potentially take over the pond rendering the harvest useless. Contamination by unwanted strains can be avoided by covering the ponds with a greenhouse or tarp, and even using pesticides to eliminate certain species of algae. These mitigation steps represent significant cost and embedded energy. Carbon dioxide is usually delivered to the ponds through natural mass transfer from the atmosphere to the water. Carbon dioxide can be bubbled through the water to increase the amount of dissolved gas, but unused carbon dioxide still escapes into the atmosphere. Other growth conditions such as temperature and pH are difficult to control as well. Temperature is difficult to maintain because of heat transfer to the environment, which changes with the season and time of day, and nutrient and oxygen production affect the pH of the water. These growth conditions can be controlled, which adds complexity to the production system. Growth rates are generally lower for open ponds compared with tubular photobioreactors because sunlight energy is diminished below the water surface leaving algae cells at the bottom of the pond with little energy for growth. Mixing can be implemented to allow algae cells adequate exposure to photons, but mixing is not a complete solution.

1.3.2. Closed Photobioreactors

While pond reactors are open to the atmosphere, closed photobioreactors are enclosed systems in the form of tubes or plates that contain the algae broth. Closed photobioreactors are more complicated than open pond systems, but allow for much finer

control over growth conditions and inputs in a more compact area. [25, 29] A tubular photobioreactor (shown in Figure 2) is one of the more common closed designs. Other designs include flat plate reactors, inclined plates, helical coils, and combinations of different designs. Closed reactors are generally more expensive to construct and operate due to materials, pumps and control equipment required, but overall algae growth is higher compared to open systems because of greater control over the growth conditions and inputs.

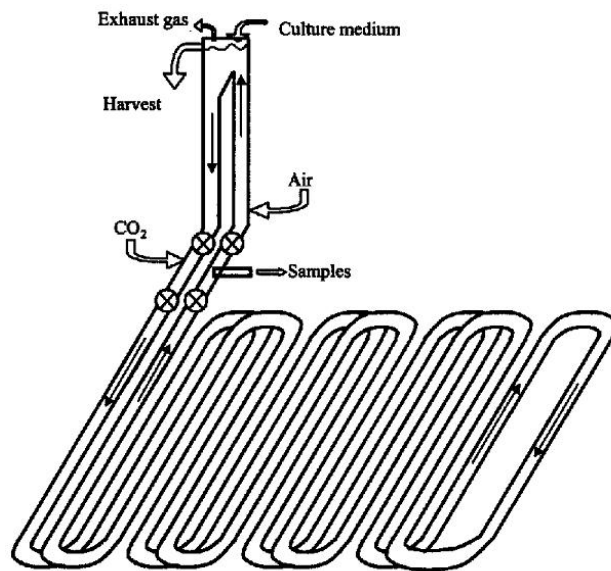


Figure 2. Schematic of a typical closed photobioreactor. [23]

Closed tubular or plate type photobioreactors tend to have smaller dimensions compared with open pond systems. Tube diameters are typically less than 0.1 meters and can be up to 80 meters in length. [21] Some of the problems with growth in ponds are resolved when using a closed reactor. For example, complete control over temperature, pH, nutrient inputs, and mixing is achievable using a closed system. This control allows growth conditions to be optimized and repeated consistently for maximum or desired yield. Unwanted algae strains are of less concern because the system is isolated from the

outside environment. Higher concentrations of carbon dioxide can be delivered to the algae with less escaping to the atmosphere while unused carbon dioxide can be recaptured and reused. Because the depth of algae broth is reduced from 0.3 meters to less than 0.1 meters, fewer photons are attenuated in the broth allowing more algae cells to receive sunlight energy. [24, 30] Closed photobioreactors are usually not operated on large scales (many hectares) due to prohibitive costs and difficult operation and maintenance. In order for closed photobioreactors to be more prevalent, construction and operation costs must decrease. Cost aside, higher carbon dioxide concentration, temperature control, and light availability allow closed photobioreactors higher growth rates than open ponds.

1.4. THESIS OBJECTIVE

This thesis describes a geographically- and temporally-resolved, integrated biological and engineering model that estimates algal biomass and lipid production under resource-limited conditions with hourly and county resolution. To the author's knowledge, this model is the first analysis to estimate algal biomass production by integrating the geographic distribution and availability of resources with biological growth models. Resource limitations are an important consideration for algae growth because the necessary quantity and combination of resources are not always present in all geographic locations at all times. Four primary resources are considered in this model: sunlight, carbon dioxide, water, and land. The variation in quantity and distribution of these resources allows the rate of algae growth to be estimated and integrated for different growth locations and scenarios.

The rate-dependent nature of algae growth is described by several biological models, including a modified Monod growth model, and depends primarily on the

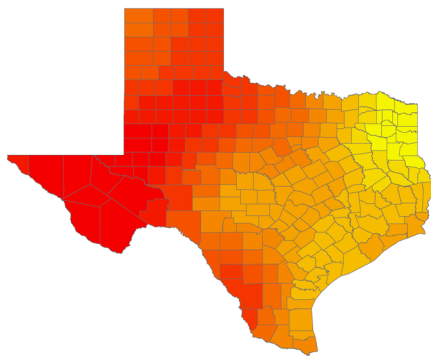
intensity of incident solar radiation and carbon dioxide concentration. [11] Solar radiation varies both geographically and temporally, while carbon dioxide concentration can be used to model growth using ambient carbon dioxide (distributed throughout the state) or flue gas (at point sources in the state). The total annual potential biomass growth is determined at county resolution based on incident photons, carbon dioxide availability, water, and land. Finally, lipid production is calculated by assuming oil content based on dry weight of the biomass.

The model accommodates a range of growth and production scenarios, including water recycling, co-location with wastewater treatment plants and coal-fired generators, and photobioreactor setup (open pond or tubular photobioreactor), and use of atmospheric or anthropogenic carbon dioxide sources. The integrated model is used to calculate production for every county in Texas, but is demonstrated in greater detail for two counties in Texas with different quantities of resources for various carbon dioxide concentration and a range of water recycling fractions. Two counties are used to illustrate the tradeoffs and limitations between solar- and land-rich western counties, and carbon dioxide- and water-rich eastern counties. This analysis yields insight into the geographic distribution of potential algae production, which is dependent on the availability of resources and environmental growth conditions in each individual county. Aggregate results across a state or region are useful for providing an educated estimate about total quantities of biomass and lipids that can be produced. The authors believe that the methodology can be repeated and expanded to other biological feedstocks and other geographic regions.

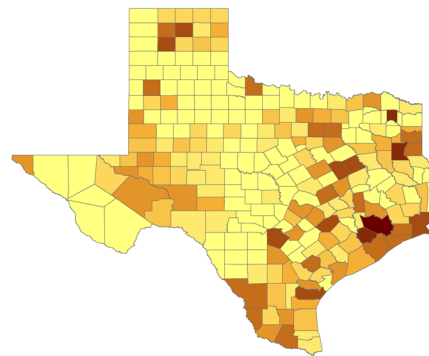
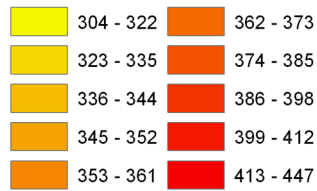
Chapter 2: Geographic and Seasonal Variability of Resources

The resources required for algae growth vary both geographically and temporally. In particular, the four resources considered in this model (sunlight, carbon dioxide, water, and land), are not uniformly allocated across the state and can vary through the day or year. Unfortunately, their allocation is mismatched with optimal conditions: water and carbon dioxide are more abundant in the eastern half of the state, while sunlight and land are more abundant in the western half. It is not readily apparent based on this distribution of the resources where it is optimal to produce algae, nor the total potential production. In addition, it is not clear by looking at each of the resources individually to know which ones are the limiting factors for algae growth. However, incorporating the co-location of resources as demonstrated here allows for a more robust estimation of potential biomass production. Additionally, analyzing resources by county provides a useful resolution for planning purposes.

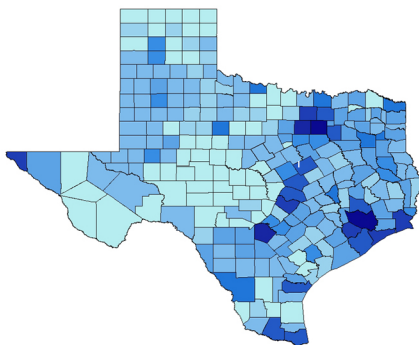
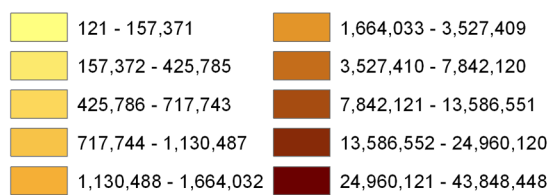
To illustrate this concept, the four resources have been compiled and displayed for Texas at the county resolution. Data were collected, normalized, and calculated for solar insolation, anthropogenic carbon dioxide production, and water availability (from major saline aquifers, wastewater treatment plants, and seawater) at multiple locations throughout Texas using a variety of sources and analytical techniques (see below for further description). Land availability has been estimated from agricultural census data and existing natural gas wellheads and oil pad sites. Figure 3 below displays each of the resources by county in Texas. As can be seen, resources vary county by county. Each of the resources is discussed in more detail in the following sections.



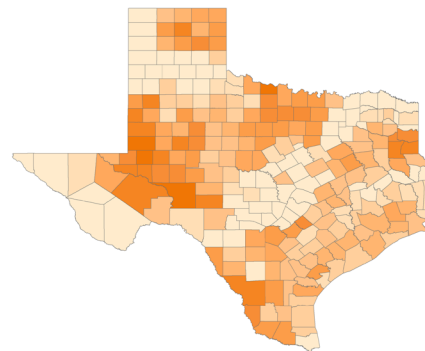
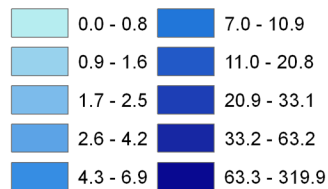
Average Annual Solar Insolation
[W/m²]



CO₂ Point Source Emissions
[million tons per year]



Available Water
[billion gallons per year]



Total Available Land
[thousand acres]

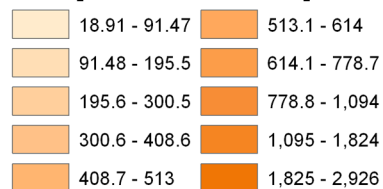


Figure 3. The distribution of resources pertinent to algae production vary significantly across the state. Solar insolation and land availability are generally higher in the west, while anthropogenic carbon dioxide and water resources are more abundant in the east. Upper left: average annual solar insolation; Upper right: anthropogenic carbon dioxide from point sources; Lower left: available water resources in billion gallons per year; Lower right: total land availability in thousand acres from oil and natural gas production sites and conservation land.

2.1. SOLAR RESOURCES

Data from several solar measurement sites have been collected and compiled using the methodology reported by Wogan et al. [24] The methodology for estimating the geographic and temporal solar radiation data is discussed in Section 3.3. A total of 24 measurement locations from the Texas Solar Radiation Database (TSRDB) and National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB) are used in this analysis. [25, 26] Data from the TSRDB have been collected at one hour intervals from 2000 to 2003. The average daily, monthly, and annual radiation fluxes were calculated at each measurement site, neglecting nighttime measurements. Data from the NSRDB were obtained from the Typical Meteorological Year (TMY3) dataset. The TMY3 dataset contains monthly and annual radiation fluxes that typify a given region over a span of many years (e.g., 30 years). [27] Data from both sources were then interpolated across the state using an inverse-distance weighted approximation in ArcGIS to assign values for each county.

As expected, the western region of the state receives more solar radiation than the eastern portion, and the solar insolation is higher in July than December. Texas receives approximately 375 W/m^2 of solar radiation annually on average during daylight hours, which varies from an average of 308 W/m^2 in the eastern portion of the state to 448 W/m^2 in the western regions of the state. Note: most averages are reported for 24-hour periods but we report only for daylight hours.

2.2. CARBON DIOXIDE RESOURCES

Ambient carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and concentrated flue-gas carbon dioxide from stationary emitters can be used to grow algae. Atmospheric carbon dioxide is assumed to be evenly distributed throughout the state at a low concentration of

approximately 385 ppm. Anthropogenic carbon dioxide is available from stationary emitters such as power plants at very specific locations and with a typical concentration of 12 to 14 percent by volume. Figure 3 depicts carbon dioxide emissions of stationary sources in Texas by county. Carbon dioxide output from power plants in Texas were tabulated geographically.

Data on carbon dioxide emissions were obtained from the U.S. Energy Information Agency and the Vulcan Project from Purdue University. [28, 29] Carbon dioxide emissions are located mostly near major population centers, including the Houston area, the San Antonio-Austin-Dallas corridor and a few locations in the Texas Panhandle. The entire state of Texas produces approximately 409 million metric tons of carbon dioxide per year from stationary power emitters and industrial sources. [28, 30]

2.3. WATER RESOURCES

Unlike terrestrial plants, algae can utilize saline or brackish water as long as pH levels are maintained during growth. Because of concerns about freshwater scarcity and algae's compatibility with degraded water, the only water resources that are considered available for the model includes the combined total of water from underground saline aquifers, wastewater from municipal treatment plants, and water from the sea (for coastal counties). The saline aquifer withdrawal rates represent the amount of water that can be physically withdrawn from a well without depleting the aquifer, as determined by the Texas Water Development Board. [31] Major saline aquifers can potentially produce approximately 249 billion gallons of water per year in a sustainable fashion. Much higher rates of withdrawal are possible, but doing so would deplete the aquifers.

Wastewater data were obtained from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. [32, 33] Over 3.2 billion gallons of wastewater are treated daily (approximately

1.2 trillion gallons per year). Right now these flows are returned to waterways, but could potentially be available for algae production. Combined with wastewater, Texas has the potential to supply over 1.4 trillion gallons of water each year that is suitable for algae growth. Overall, the United States uses approximately 36 trillion gallons of water per year for all purposes. [34] Figure 3 depicts the total estimated water available in Texas by combining available wastewater flow rates and major saline withdrawal rates.

In addition to the groundwater and wastewater reserves, seawater from the Gulf of Mexico could potentially provide water for algae growth. For coastal counties, seawater is treated by the model as an unlimited resource. As seen in Figure 3 above, water resources vary dramatically across the state. Major metropolitan areas typically have more water resources (due to wastewater treatment plants) than rural counties. Generally speaking, eastern and central Texas contains greater water resources than west Texas.

2.4. LAND

The available land suitable for algae growth has been estimated using three types of land: agricultural land currently in conservation, land dedicated to oil and natural gas production, and agricultural land currently in production. Conservation land is agricultural land currently not utilized for agricultural or other development purposes. [35] Conservation land has been utilized as one proxy to estimate the amount of land theoretically available for algae production because it represents agricultural land that is relatively flat and presumably suitable for placement of ponds or photobioreactors, but is currently unused. The USDA 2007 Census of Agriculture has been used to obtain conservation land estimates. [35] These values provide an upper limit to non-urban land that does not compete with crop or livestock production. As shown in Figure 4,

conservation land varies across the state. Counties in the panhandle region have greater land available for algae growth than counties in urban and metropolitan areas.

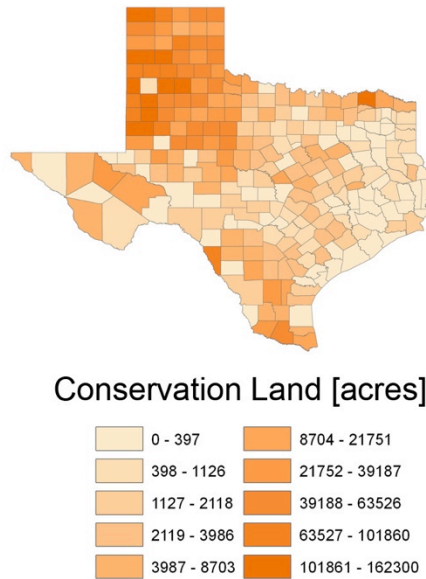


Figure 4. Conservation land in acres.

Oil and natural gas wells provide another estimate of land that is potentially available for algae production. These sites are located throughout the state and represent land the public has traditionally been comfortable with dedicating for fossil fuel energy production. Our analysis assumes that a similar amount of land could be dedicated for algal biomass production without popular resistance. Based on data obtained from the Texas Railroad Commission, 388,532 acres of land could be available for algal biomass production, assuming 1 acre per land for each 388,532 oil and natural gas sites. As seen in Figure 5, land from oil and natural gas production is located primarily in the western portion of the state.

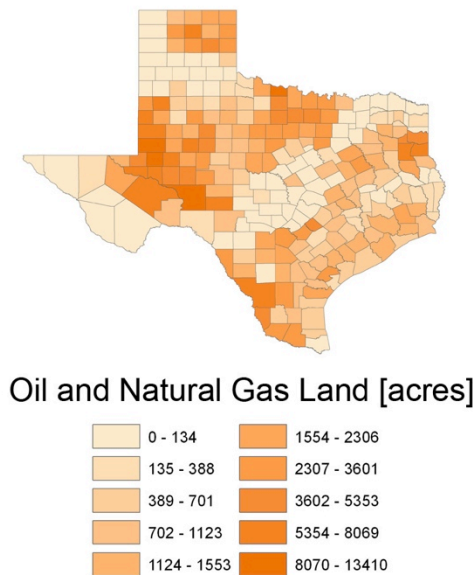


Figure 5. Oil and natural gas land is located primarily in west Texas.

Agricultural land currently in use represents an upper bound to algae production. While using agricultural land for algae production would compete with livestock or crop production, it does provide a useful scenario for understanding how much biomass can be produced on land that is already used. Based on data obtained from the USDA, over 121 million acres of agricultural land exists in Texas. [35]

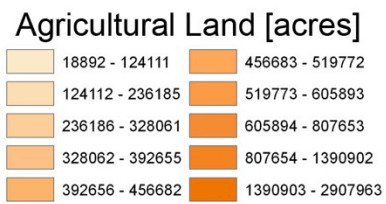
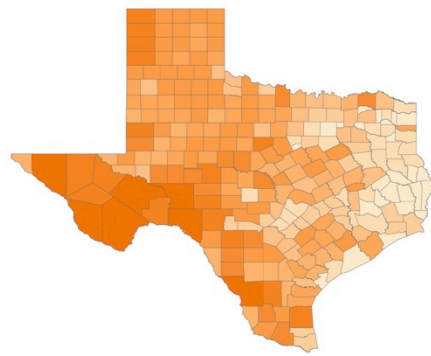


Figure 6. Over 121 million acres of agricultural land are distributed through Texas.

Chapter 3: Methodology For Calculating and Reporting Geographically- and Temporally-Resolved Solar Radiation Measurement Data

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Solar energy is becoming more important as the world considers alternative sources of energy. [36-44] And, comprehensive solar radiation data are instrumental for making informed decisions about solar-based electricity generation capacity or the potential for agricultural and biofuel crops. [45] There are numerous solar radiation measurement sites and approaches around the country and world, including land-based measurements, satellite-based measurements performed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), and by other secondary models. [41] While a significant amount of prior work and databases relevant to solar energy are scientifically rigorous, the data are typically not presented in a convenient format for researchers, policy-makers or consumers. For example, the solar data for a given region are often located in separate databases for individual geographic locations with different time periods, terminology, and units, and are not aggregated into a single convenient database. [46, 47]

This section describes a methodology and framework for calculating, compiling and reporting measured solar radiation data in a convenient format. We suggest that solar information can be made more accessible to decision-makers (including homeowners, researchers, policy-makers, etc.) by aggregating and including the temporal and geographic variations of measured data. We demonstrate the reporting framework and methodology using Texas as an illustrative case study. The estimated solar insolation (average and peak W/m^2) and total energy ($\text{kWh/m}^2/\text{day}$) are reported at the county level in Texas and are compatible with geographic information systems (GIS) making them convenient for subsequent analysis (for example, to calculate the potential for solar-

generated electricity or energy crop growth by location and month). This format and resolution is valuable for studies that depend on the co-location of geographically variable resources. [48-52] Research efforts in Canada and Europe have presented solar radiation data for the estimation of electricity production in a similar manner, but the raw solar data are often contained within web-based tools and are not directly available to researchers or consumers. [52, 59, 60] The proposed methodology and framework seeks to overcome this problem and is configured in a way that can be expanded to larger geographic regions.

The purpose of this analysis is not to supersede other solar energy research activities, but to outline a framework for reporting and compiling solar data using previously measured data that is compatible with GIS tools and accessible by the public. It is the authors' intent that other researchers will find the methodology and data helpful in their respective fields and endeavors.

3.2. DATA SOURCES

Texas has been chosen as a case study for this work because of its geographic and seasonal variation and availability of physical solar measurements. A total of 24 measurement locations were used in this analysis. Figure 7 displays the measurement locations in Texas. Primary data points have been obtained from the Texas Solar Radiation Database (TSRDB) at The University of Texas at Austin. [53] The TSRDB has 15 measurement sites located throughout Texas that measure global, direct and diffuse horizontal radiation at intervals ranging between 5 minutes to an hour. All 15 TSRDB locations are used in this analysis. TSRDB measurements were taken using rotating shadowband pyranometers (RSPs). The measurements are reported on the TSRDB

website and described in the literature [54]. These data serve as the basis for spatial interpolation across the remaining 239 counties in Texas.

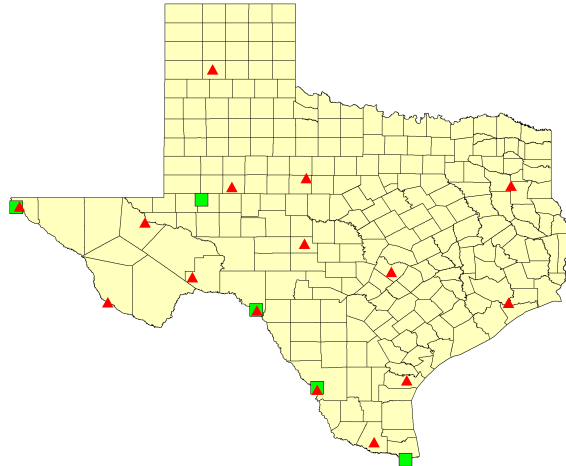


Figure 7. Twenty-four measurement sites were used to estimate solar insolation in Texas. TSRDB sites are marked with red triangles; NSRDB sites are marked with green squares. Out of state NSRDB locations are not shown for clarity.

Of the 15 measurement locations, 11 sites provided hourly power flux (W/m^2) data: Abilene; Austin; Canyon; Clear Lake; Corpus Christi; Edinburg; Menard; Overton; Pecos; Presidio and Sanderson. Data at each location were obtained for the years 2000-2003 to provide a consistent sample of the radiation received in Texas. At a few locations, several hours or days worth of data are missing due to malfunctioning equipment or heavy storm activities. In these cases data from another year in the set were used as replacements. Hourly insolation data were not available from the TSRDB at the following four sites: Big Spring, Del Rio, El Paso and Laredo. For these locations, only monthly $\text{kWh/m}^2/\text{day}$ were obtained from published TSRDB data in the literature. [54]

Data from the National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB), run by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, have been compiled into hourly global, direct and diffuse radiation from several years to form one representative year. [55] These locations

provided additional data points at neighboring sites that aided in interpolation by forming a boundary around Texas. [41] These locations are: Brownsville, TX; Lake Charles, LA; Ponca City, OK; Oklahoma City, OK; and Albuquerque, NM. Several Texas sites measured by the NSRDB were used in this analysis to supplement lack of hourly data for the four TSRDB sites. These locations are: Del Rio; El Paso; Midland; and Laredo.

This combination of twenty-four measurement locations provided sufficient data points to interpolate solar radiation across the state with reasonable gradation, and in a way that yields county-level first-order estimates of insolation (see below for further discussion). However, it is possible that solar variations on smaller geographical scales due to micro-climates or other phenomena are not accurately resolved. This number of measurement sites were selected primarily because of the availability of data because of the existing measurements. If more measurement sites become available in the future, the proposed framework is robust enough to accommodate the additional information, which would presumably yield improved geographical fidelity. Such an addition to the data set would be a desirable improvement.

3.3. METHODOLOGY

The goal of this analysis is to utilize the geographic and temporal variation in solar radiation data across the state at the county resolution. A numerical routine was written to process the data and calculate daily, monthly and annual values for average and peak W/m^2 and $\text{kWh/m}^2/\text{day}$ for global, direct and diffuse horizontal radiation. Once averages for each location were calculated, the values were projected onto a map using a geographic information system where the values could be interpolated spatially to non-measurement sites. These data are provided in tables, maps and figures.

3.3.1. Calculating Average and Peak W/m^2

For the 11 sites with hourly data, average W/m^2 were calculated by totaling the insolation and number of daylight hours in each day. These totals were then used to create averages for each day, month and year. Because the data span four years (2000-2003), an average of the four years was taken to get a representative set of data. Data for the four Texas locations lacking hourly data were replaced with NSRDB locations: Del Rio; El Paso; Midland; and Laredo. Peak insolation values were determined by finding the maximum radiation flux in each day.

The five NSRDB sites outside of Texas were incorporated to provide external data points required for interpolation. Daily, monthly and annual averages and peak values were calculated from these data in the same manner as the Texas-based measurements.

3.3.2. Calculating $kWh/m^2/day$

In order to calculate the amount of energy available at each site, hourly solar flux values in W/m^2 were integrated over the course of each day at each site using a trapezoidal integration of the hourly data spanning three years. The integration results provided daily averages of the solar energy density in $kWh/m^2/day$ that were used to calculate average $kWh/m^2/day$ at monthly and annual time periods. The integration was performed for the 11 TSRDB and 5 NSRDB measurement locations; total energy data were reported by the TSRDB for Big Spring, Del Rio, El Paso and Laredo and therefore did not need any further processing.

A detailed look at the measured global insolation for Presidio, TX, which receives some of the highest solar radiation in the state is shown in Figure 8 to illustrate the proposed reporting framework. A glossary of useful terms is presented in Table 2.

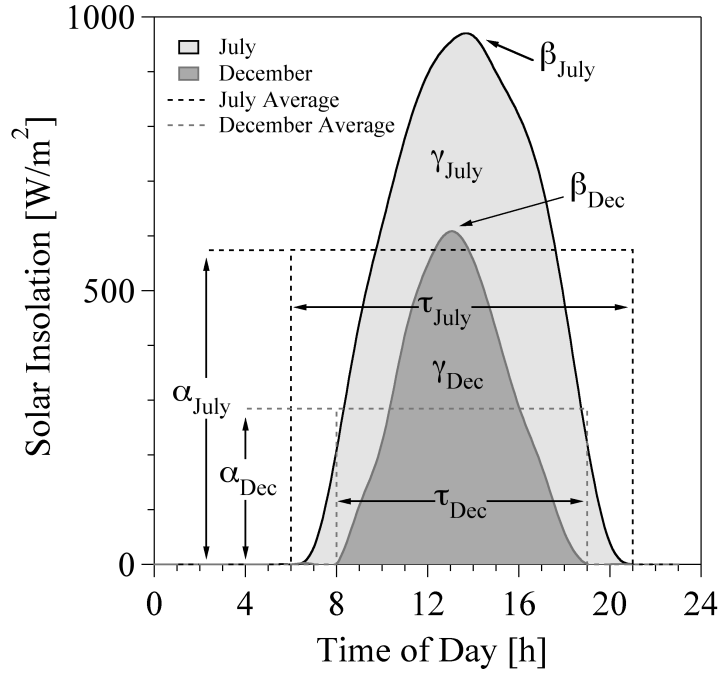


Figure 8. Hourly solar insolation in W/m^2 for Presidio, TX is depicted during July (black line) and December (gray line). The area under the curves represent the total solar energy received each day.

Table 2. Glossary of terms used in reporting framework.

Term	Definition
α	Average insolation [W/m^2]
β	Peak insolation [W/m^2]
γ	Total energy [$\text{kWh/m}^2/\text{day}$]
τ	Number of daylight hours [h]

Two curves are presented in Figure 8: hourly solar radiation in W/m^2 for July 17 in black and December 31 in gray. As is expected, the hourly radiation received in Presidio in July is greater than in December, with peak insolation for July 36 percent higher than in December. The average daily values are also plotted with July receiving 101 percent more solar radiation per day on average than in December. The area under

the two curves represents the total amount of energy per day: 8.0 kWh/m²/day in July and 3.4 kWh/m²/day in December.

A point of interest illustrated by these two datasets is the variation in daylight hours for both months. The amount of usable daylight hours increases from 11 hours in December to 15 hours in July – the highest in the year. This information is useful for predicting availability of solar radiation at different times during the year. As shown above, the variations can be significant. This analysis has computed the average daily values by utilizing only daylight hours. If the solar insolation were averaged over 24 hours the average would drop by approximately 30 percent to 40 percent, which would present an artificially low estimate of available radiation during peak times. Many prior publications present the overall average, but we find that format to be less clear about the temporal aspects of solar energy because it does not reveal the variability from month to month.

3.3.3. Geospatial Interpolation

Once the average, peak and total energy values were calculated, they were assigned to geographic locations and projected onto maps using ArcGIS. First, values at each of the 20 locations were mapped according to the latitude and longitude of the measurement locations. The average, peak and total energy data at the individual measurement locations were then spatially interpolated in ArcGIS to the rest of the state by using an inverse-distance weighted method. Inverse distance-weighting has been used in similar studies to estimate solar radiation from data at sparsely located sites. [56-58] Inverse distance-weighting was performed using a second power interpolation and values from 12 neighboring locations (counties in this analysis). The power used in inverse distance-weighted interpolation controls the importance of known points compared to the

interpolated values based on the distance between the two. As the power is increased, the interpolated value reaches the nearest neighbor approximation where values in close proximity to the known points approach the same value. The default power is 2. The number of neighboring locations was varied from 12 to 24 to determine an appropriate value. The number of locations was chosen to be 12 because the interpolation results provided a regional distribution instead of pockets of values representing individual measurement locations.

The interpolation resulted in a raster layer with each interpolated value represented by a pixel. In order to determine the values at the county level, the raster layer was analyzed using the Zonal Statistics function in ArcGIS. Mean, Median, and standard deviation were calculated based on the raster data in each county. The resulting mean values were then assigned to each county in dataset layers where they can now be displayed on a series of maps. This process was performed for all monthly and annual values of average, peak and total energy data.

3.3.4. Sources of Error

Several sources of error are present from both the measurement data and the interpolation method. Errors associated with the measured TSRDB apply directly to the 11 measurement locations within the state boundary utilizing hourly power flux data. According to an analysis of the TSRDB measurements, the average annual global total energy, γ , differs from satellite-derived data by 3 percent across all measurement locations in the state. [54] However, TSRDB and NSRDB data deviate at individual measurement locations; annual measurements for Austin (central Texas) are approximately 9 percent lower than NSRDB values while annual Pecos (west Texas) measurements are 8 percent higher. [54]

The deviation between the calculated and satellite-derived data can possibly be explained by the geographic separation of the TSRDB measurement locations. The measurement locations are spaced approximately 150 miles apart and do not take solar microclimates into account. The solar radiation can vary with bodies of water (e.g., near the Gulf of Mexico) or in rocky and mountainous terrain (e.g., western portions of the state). According to the TSRDB data, variation between satellite-derived data and the TSRDB measured data are estimated up to 20 percent near coastal regions with most error within 13 percent. Changing weather patterns and other atmospheric conditions could introduce unexpected errors, but data spanning multiple years was chosen to minimize these effects. [54]

Additionally, errors are encountered in the interpolation method and variables (power, number of neighboring locations) chosen. In particular, the number of measurement locations chosen for interpolation affects the overall resolution of the analysis. The 15 TSRDB locations are chosen for this analysis because they are readily available and broadly dispersed across the state. The remaining 9 locations are used to fill in gaps in data and provide a boundary for the interpolation. The quality of the calculated values has been validated by comparing the interpolated values against satellite-derived solar radiation maps provided by NREL. The interpolated values fall within the published range of values for the satellite-derived data. [41] While the current amount of interpolation points appears to be sufficient, additional data points are expected to reduce the error of the interpolated values by accounting for more solar microclimates and other variations. As additional data points come available, the framework is robust enough to accommodate them.

3.4. INTERPOLATION RESULTS

The interpolated results have been presented on maps of Texas at the county resolution and in tabular form. Figure 9 depicts the average kWh/m²/day for the months of December and July across the state. These two months represent extremes of incoming solar radiation. As shown in Figure 9 (left), the amount of solar energy in December varies from 2.39 kWh/m²/day in the eastern portion of the state to 3.59 kWh/m²/day in the western regions. In July, radiation varies between 5.89 and 7.9 kWh/m²/day.

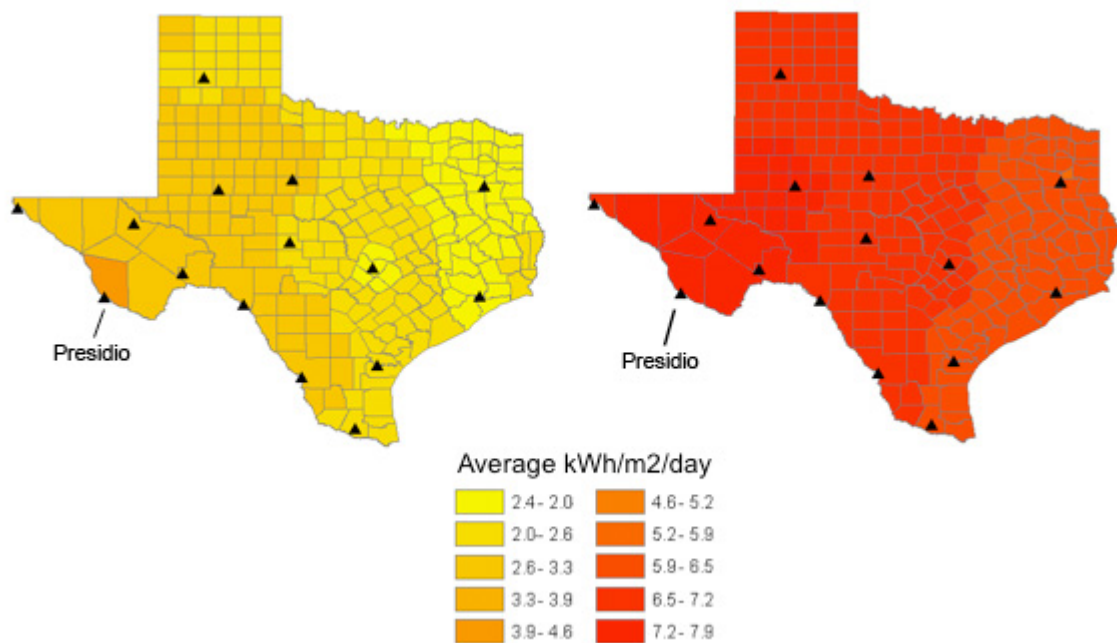


Figure 9. (left) Average kWh/m²/day in December for Texas. (right) Average kWh/m²/day in July for Texas. Measurement locations are marked with triangles.

The interpolated monthly and annual peak and average W/m² and kWh/m²/day for global, direct and diffuse horizontal radiation at each county in Texas are presented in Tables 11 - 13 (see Appendix B). Average W/m² are represented by α , peak W/m² by β and total energy in kWh/m²/day by γ . Please note that total energy can also be expressed

in kWh/m²/year by multiplying γ by 365. The average number of daylight hours per month for each county is listed in Appendix B. These values were also interpolated from the 11 TSRDB sites, represented by τ .

Chapter 4. Background Theory (Biological Kinetics and Biology)

4.1. BIOLOGICAL MODELING

Algae growth can be estimated by the Monod growth model, which was initially developed in 1949 by Claude Monod to model the growth of bacterial cultures. [11] It has been modified throughout the years to incorporate additional variables and environmental conditions that affect culture growth. The environmental conditions included in this model are available solar radiation intensity, carbon dioxide concentration in the algae broth, and various constants that govern carbon uptake rates in the algae. This analysis uses the following version of the Monod model [59] :

$$\mu = \mu_{\max} \left(\frac{G_{av}}{G_{av} + K_G} \right) \left(\frac{C_{tot}}{K_C + C_{tot} + C_{tot}^2 / K_I} \right) \quad (\text{Eqn. 1})$$

μ is the algal growth rate, or specific growth rate, which has the units of inverse time (1/s or 1/h). [13] A higher specific growth rate indicates a system that takes less time to reproduce and double its mass. The actual growth rate can be a function of many parameters (temperature, mixing, light-dark cycling, etc.), but is assumed to be only a function of incident light and carbon dioxide concentration in this model. This assumption is embedded in the modified Monod model used by Berberoglu *et al.* [60]

The maximum specific growth rate, μ_{\max} , is determined experimentally and can be used to capture temperature effects of a culture; G_{av} is the available amount of light available within the reactor expressed in W/m^2 ; K_G is the half-saturation constant of light (W/m^2); C_{tot} is the total amount of dissolved carbon (liquid phase) in the reactor (kmol C/m^3); and K_C and K_I are the half-saturation and inhibition constants for carbon (kmol C/m^3). [60] The constants K_G , K_C , and K_I vary by species and have been determined

experimentally in the literature. [61] The dissolved inorganic carbon concentration (liquid phase), C_{tot} , is calculated based on the transfer of carbon dioxide (gas phase) into the broth. These variables represent the algae's overall response and growth dynamics well enough to represent the general growth behavior. Therefore different growth rates can be achieved by varying the amount of incident light and initial carbon dioxide concentration.

The solar radiation intensity drives the photosynthesis process and can vary by region and time of year. The amount of available photons within the photobioreactor, G_{av} , is calculated by accounting for the attenuation of photons as they pass through the algae broth. The attenuation depends on the algal cell density, reactor dimensions and incident light intensity. This relation is represented by the following integral:

$$G_{av} = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L G_{in} \exp(-E_{ext,PAR} Xz) dz \quad (\text{Eqn. 2})$$

where G_{in} is the spectral irradiance incident on the reactor (W/m^2), represented by daily, monthly, or annual averages. [60] Additionally, $E_{ext,PAR}$ is the photon extinction coefficient, X is the biomass concentration (kg/m^3), and z is the depth of the photobioreactor. The photon extinction coefficient accounts for the photosynthetically active region (PAR), which are the wavelengths between 400 and 700 nm available for photosynthesis. [62] Upon integration using the photobioreactor depth, from $z = 0$ to L , we arrive at:

$$G_{av} = \frac{1}{L} \left[-\frac{G_{in}}{E_{ext}X} * \exp(-E_{ext}XL) + \frac{G_{in}}{E_{ext}X} \right] \quad (\text{Eqn. 3})$$

As expected, the amount of photons in the photobioreactor decreases exponentially with increasing reactor depth.

Algae growth has been shown to vary with carbon dioxide concentration, ranging from atmospheric concentrations (0.038 percent) to higher concentrations typical of power plant flue gas (12-14 percent). [63, 64] For these reasons, carbon dioxide concentration can be varied in this model to alter the amount of carbon that is dissolved into the water and eventually taken up by the algae. While the literature suggests that optimal growth is possible at concentrations higher than atmospheric levels, [9, 73-77] the optimal carbon dioxide concentration used in this model is 0.05 mole fraction (5 percent), in order to stay consistent with the other assumptions incorporated into this model from the literature.

The total amount of dissolved carbon in the liquid phase, C_{tot} , depends on the initial molar fraction of carbon dioxide supplied to the reactor and can be represented by the following relation:

$$C_{Tot} = 10^{-1.5} x_{CO_2,g} + \left(\frac{10^{-7.8}}{10^{-pH}} \right) x_{CO_2,g} + \left(\frac{10^{-28.1}}{10^{-2pH}} \right) x_{CO_2,g} \quad (\text{Eqn. 4})$$

where the pH is the pH of the growth medium and $x_{CO_2,g}$ is the initial molar fraction of carbon dioxide. [60, 65] The amount of dissolved carbon depends on the pH and initial molar carbon dioxide concentration of the air, or gas being bubbled through the photobioreactor. This model assumes that the liquid and gas phases are at quasi-equilibrium, as noted by Berberoglu *et al.* [60] This assumption is important and indicates that algae growth is not limited or impeded by the amount of carbon that can be dissolved into the algae broth.

4.2. BIOLOGICAL KINETICS

In general, algae growth can be described by four phases: lag, exponential growth, linear growth and death. [12] A reactor is typically initiated with a culture of algal cells and nutrient media. The alga cells do not immediately begin reproducing and instead take time to adapt to their new environment. This time period is referred to as the lag phase. Once the alga cells have adapted to their environment they begin growing at an exponential rate until they become limited by the lack of a given resource or nutrient. This behavior is called the exponential growth phase. The algae continue to grow until all of the resources and nutrients are consumed, which marks the beginning of the death phase. [13]

Only the exponential growth phase is considered in this model. This model assumes that the algal culture has been inoculated and has had sufficient time to adapt to the growth conditions. It is assumed that the algae will be removed continually from the reactors before reaching the latter growth stages (linear growth and death). The exponential growth phase is represented as the time rate of change of the cell density in the culture,

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = \mu X, \quad (\text{Eqn. 5})$$

where X is the cell concentration of the algae in kg dry cell/m³ and μ is the specific growth rate of the algae in h⁻¹. [13, 14] The biomass produced at a given time t is found by integrating Equation 5 for the final cell concentration $X(t)$:

$$X(t) = X_0 \exp(\mu t). \quad (\text{Eqn. 6})$$

4.2.1. Effect of changing initial cell concentration, X_0

The initial cell concentration plays an important role in the growth of alga cultures. A low initial cell concentration is inefficient at capturing and converting photons into biomass and lipids because many of the photons do not interact with the alga cells and are wasted as heat energy instead. Alternatively, a very high initial biomass can prevent the culture from developing because individual alga cells can block out sunlight, preventing cells from growing. [66] As shown by Equation 3 earlier, increasing the initial cell concentration decreases the average irradiance available in the reactor because the alga cells attenuate photons as they pass through the reactor. Mixing has been shown to improve the light distribution for dense algal cultures. [41] Other considerations such as light-dark cycling and mixing rates become important in these conditions. [67] This model assumes that the reactors are well-mixed and that the effects of light-dark cycling on growth are optimal. [68]

4.2.2. Effect of changing initial carbon dioxide concentration and light intensity on growth rates

The variation of light intensity and carbon dioxide concentration can represent a wide range of growing conditions and directly affects the algae growth in this model. Increasing light intensity reduces the doubling-time, meaning the algae grow faster. [41] While it is appealing to increase growth rate by increasing the amount of photons incident upon the algal cells, the culture can only grow to a certain concentration because photons will become attenuated near the surface due to the creation of a dense culture and self-shading. [66, 69]

Increased photon fluxes can also damage or burn the alga cells. As the amount of incident photons increases, the alga cells become saturated and are unable to utilize the

photons for photosynthesis. The excess photons can then damage or burn the alga cells. This phenomenon, called photoinhibition, can be observed in many climates during the summer where grass and trees turn brown because of high photon fluxes (in addition to drought conditions). [70] The extent of photoinhibition can be calculated by varying the incident light in Equation 2.

In addition to light intensity, the carbon dioxide concentration can potentially affect growth rates. The effect of carbon dioxide concentration on growth rates varies by species and strain, but in general, algae grow faster at higher carbon dioxide concentrations. [60, 71-73] Experiments published in the literature have successfully grown algae at carbon dioxide concentrations up to 100 percent, although optimal and fastest growth rates have been reported for concentrations up to 5-20 percent. [10, 74] The results in the literature are specific to certain alga species and growth conditions.

4.2.3. Effect of temperature on growth

The effect of temperature on biomass growth is assumed to be negligible in this model even though biomass growth does in fact depend on temperature of the growth medium. [75, 76] Since the objective of this research is to demonstrate the feasibility of integrating dynamic growth models with special resolution based on the geographic variation of four input resources, temperature effects were neglected for this work to simplify the number of environmental conditions and modeling of the algal kinetics while retaining the overall behavior of biomass growth.

The temperature effects would normally be included by inclusion in the maximum specific growth rate term, μ_{max} , in Equation 1. As the temperature increases or decreases the specific growth rate would change ultimately affecting the overall growth rate, μ . However, this model seeks to demonstrate the general behavior of algae growth for a

wide range of species with spatially- and temporally-resolved resource availability – not for individual species. [77-79] Therefore, it is assumed that temperature effects are negligible through the use of controls placed on reactor systems. Though such temperature controls have been demonstrated for some parts of an algae production system, it's quite possible such controls might prove to be prohibitively expensive. Temperature effects are important, future versions of this methodology might integrate the temporal variability of temperature on top of the spatial variability of resources.

Both higher and lower temperatures can affect biomass growth rates because the chemical processes that constitute cell growth and nutrient uptake are altered. [77] The outdoor tests conducted by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) in the 1980s experienced stunted growth rates due to cool nighttime temperatures in open pond systems. [64] High temperatures can arise in both outdoor ponds and tubular photobioreactors, but are more severe in the latter. As seen in the NREL tests, temperatures in open ponds can fluctuate a great deal because heat can be lost very easily from a large, exposed surface such as a pond.

Tubular reactors tend to increase in temperature because excess photons are converted into waste heat. A greenhouse is a common example of this type of heating. Energy contained within the photons is converted to heat energy and is trapped within the greenhouse, much like the heat trapped inside the tubular photobioreactor by the algal broth.

Chapter 5: Model Methodology

The model estimates algal biomass production by determining the quantity of algae that can be grown for a set of available resources in a region (in this case by county) and at different times (monthly variation). First, the growth rate is determined from the intensity of solar insolation and carbon dioxide concentration; higher growth rates result in increased resource consumption. Solar insolation varies throughout the year and across geographies. Carbon dioxide concentration can be manipulated to represent a variety of carbon dioxide sources; flue gas from a power plant has a higher concentration of carbon dioxide than ambient air, which affects growth rates. After the growth rate is determined, the total quantity of biomass and lipid production is estimated by determining which resources limit production. The resource constraints are calculated using average ratios for algae production based on quantities of photons, carbon dioxide, water, and land.

Algae growth productivity is typically reported in terms of either biomass dry weight per square meter (kg/m^2) or biomass per unit of volume (kg/m^3). This model calculates productivity on a per volume basis (kg/m^3), which illustrates the amount of water and resources used to produce a given amount of biomass. Higher biomass concentrations are more desirable in a system and indicate a productive algal culture. The total amount of algal biomass produced is calculated for a given time period (typically monthly or annually) and has the units of tons of biomass per year (tpy).

The individual steps are discussed in more detail in the following sections. A schematic of the model's logic, sequence, inputs, and outputs is presented below.

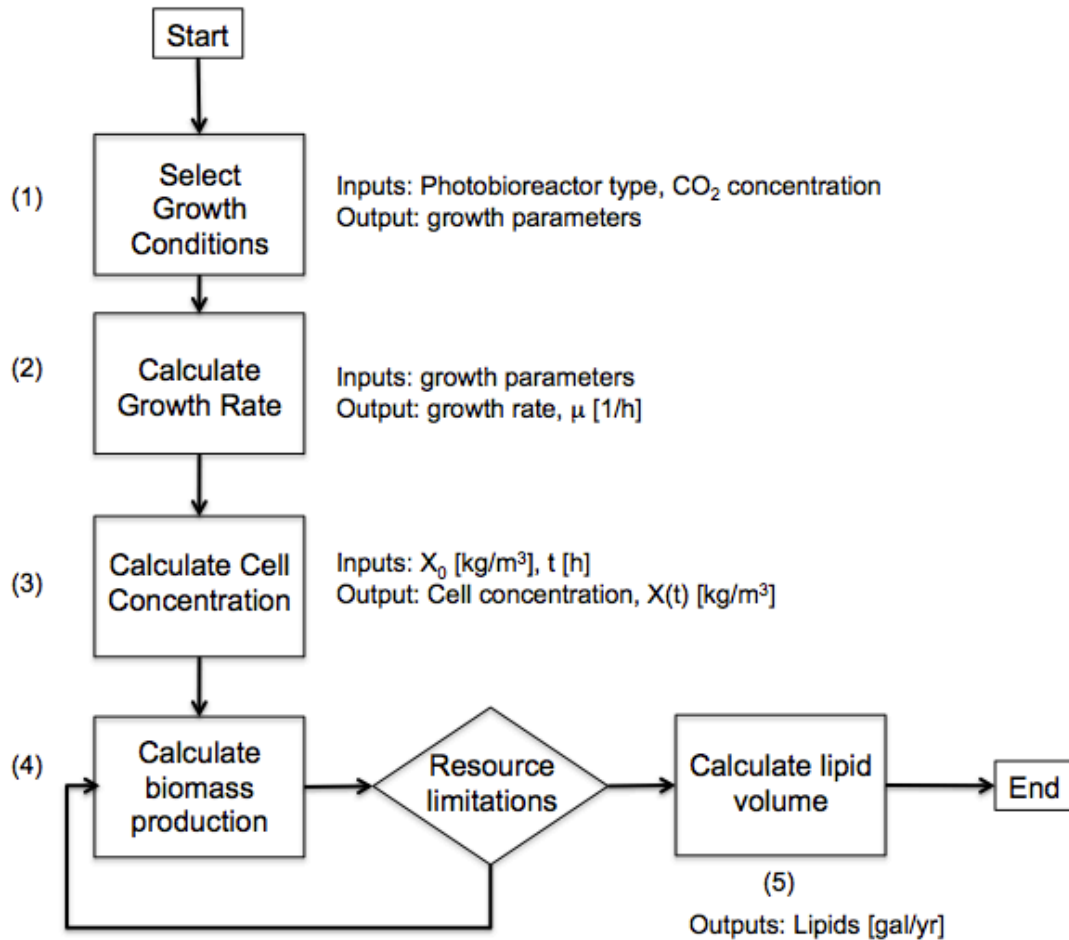


Figure 10. Flow diagram of the integrated biological and engineering algae growth model.

5.1. STEP 1: SELECT GROWTH CONDITIONS

First, the growing conditions must be specified for the model. There are two types: physical and biological. The physical conditions include the photobioreactor type (either open ponds or tubular systems) and the carbon dioxide concentration (either ambient or flue gas). Flue gas from power plants has been suggested as a source of inorganic carbon for algae growth because of its abundance and the algae's ability to sequester large amounts of carbon. [9, 71, 72, 77] The flue gas would most likely need to

be mixed with air before being distributed to reactors to achieve optimal growth rates because typical power plant flue gas contains between 12 percent and 14 percent carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide concentration can be varied in the model to represent the different carbon dioxide sources.

The biological conditions include the growth constants discussed above in the background theory section. Other variables that affect the growth rates are the sunlight intensity, which is determined by the amount of photons incident on the reactor (see Eqn. 3), the maximum specific growth rate (μ_{max}), and initial algae concentration (X_0). The typical values for constants and parameters used in this model are shown in Table 3 and are used in Step 2.

Table 3. Parameters and constants used in the Monod model.

Parameter	
Initial carbon dioxide concentration (molar fraction)	0.0038 - 0.019
μ_{max} [1/h]	2.4
X_0 [kg/m ³]	0.5
x_{CO_2} [mole fraction]	0.005
pH	7.0
L (open pond, tubular) [m]	0.3, 0.06
E_{ext} [m ² /kg]	350
K_G [W/m ²]	13.32
K_C [kmol C/m ³]	0.0002
K_I [kmol C/m ³]	0.0182
Oil Content [percent]	0.25
Oil Density [kg/m ³]	920

5.2. STEP 2: DETERMINING THE TIME-RATE OF CHANGE

Once the initial conditions and parameters are set, the model estimates the time rate of change, μ , of the algae growth according to Equation 1 and values in Table 1. The time rate of change represents how quickly the algae grow and reproduce under a set of

conditions. Larger values for the growth rate, μ , indicate increased productivity. The growth rate μ is used in Step 3 to determine growth over a period of time.

5.3. STEP 3: DETERMINE CELL CONCENTRATION AT A SPECIFIED TIME PERIOD

After the instantaneous growth rate, μ , of algae has been determined for a given set of physical conditions, the volumetric biomass production over a time period, $X(t)$ can be calculated according to Equations 5 and 6. Daily volumetric biomass production is the desired output, which means that $t = 24$ in Eqn. 6. The volumetric biomass production is used in Step 4.

5.4. STEP 4: CALCULATE BIOMASS PRODUCTION UNDER RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS

The maximum biomass production can now be determined by calculating the minimum production from a single resource. In other words, the minimum quantity produced by any one resource is the maximum biomass production possible. First, the initial biomass production is estimated using the available water flow rate (\dot{V}_{add}) and biomass concentration, $X(t)$. The available flow rate (\dot{V}_{add}) is essentially make-up water used to replenish water consumed during photosynthesis. The quantity of biomass produced from the flow rate of available water represents an upper bound to algae production, because regardless of the availability of the other resources, growth will be constrained by the water required for photosynthesis. The biomass production from the remaining three resources is then calculated and compared with the initial biomass production. In the event that another resource results in a smaller quantity of biomass, the

new quantity becomes the updated upper bound of biomass production. The process is performed for photons, carbon dioxide, and land.

Ratios are used to estimate biomass production for photons, carbon dioxide, and land. The ratios and yields used in this model are presented in Table 4. The individual resources are discussed in the following sections.

Table 4. Ratios and yields for resource constraints.

Yield/Ratio	
<i>Land</i>	
Open Pond [m^3/m^2]	0.3
Tubular reactor [m^3/m^2]	0.047
<i>Solar Energy</i>	
Algae growth from photons [kJ/g]	21.9
<i>Carbon Dioxide</i>	
Algae growth from carbon dioxide [kg biomass/kg CO_2]	0.567
<i>Water</i>	
Consumption during photosynthesis [kg biomass/ m^3]	1380
Water recycle fraction (F) [fraction]	0-0.99

5.4.1. Solar Energy

The biomass produced solely from solar energy can be calculated based on the energy content of the biomass. The energy content of algae has been determined to range between 20-24.0 kJ/g based on experimental results published in the literature. [92-94] The energy content varies by algal strain, growth conditions, and composition (carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins). This model assumes average biomass energy content of 21.9 kJ/g as published by Weyer et al. This assumption leaves out the upper and lower bounds for algae production solely by solar energy, but is useful for representing a range of species at the time the algae are harvested. [80] The solar energy

available for photosynthetic processes is assumed to be the average irradiance G_{avg} calculated in Equation 2. The available solar energy is calculated using average daily solar insolation for each month (as described in Chapter 3).

5.4.2. Carbon dioxide

The total carbon dioxide resources available in a given region are a potential constraint. As seen in Equation 4 above, carbon dioxide is taken up by the algae and stored in the biomass. This model assumes that 0.567 kg of algal biomass is produced for every kg of carbon dioxide consumed. This value represents the average of carbon uptake rates at different stages of algae growth, as explained in the literature. The value is calculated by relating the production of biomass to consumption of carbon through the following relation:

$$\frac{Y_X}{C} = M_{CO_2} \frac{Y_X}{CO_2} \quad (\text{Eqn. 7})$$

where M_{CO_2} is the molecular weight of carbon dioxide (44 kg/kmol) and $Y_{X/C}$ is equal to 24.96 kg biomass/kmol carbon. [60, 61] This carbon dioxide yield agrees with published values from the literature. [21, 81]

5.4.3. Land

While algal biofuels are appealing because of their relatively small land footprint, land constraints are an important consideration when modeling potential production. The areal footprint of photobioreactors depends on whether an open pond or tubular system is employed. On average, open pond systems can supply 0.3 m³ of broth water per square

meter of area, while tubular systems are more productive at 0.047 m³ of broth per square meter.

5.4.4. Water

Water availability is used to calculate the initial biomass production. The volume of water required consumed during photosynthesis is calculated using the same procedure for carbon dioxide (see section 5.4.2. above). Using the molecular weight of water ($M_{H_2O}=18$) yields 1380 kg of biomass per cubic meter of water. The available water resources can be extended through the use of water recycling. Water recycling allows a large amount of algae to be grown using a small initial volume of water. Instead of discarding the broth after the algae have been harvested, a fraction of water can be reused in the photobioreactor. The fraction of water recycled in the system depends on biomass harvesting techniques, availability of water supplies, and other technical and economic constraints. This model incorporates water recycling using a variable fraction of water recycle to model different scenarios. Figure 11 depicts a typical photobioreactor utilizing water recycling.

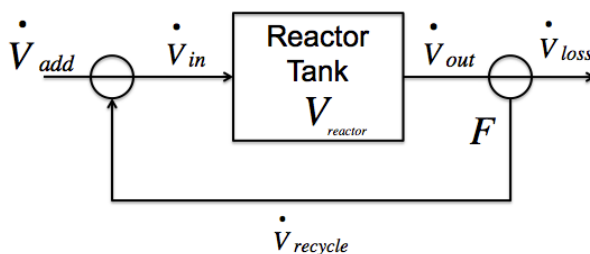


Figure 11. Water recycling for a typical photobioreactor reduces the amount of water needed to make up for evaporative and process losses in the system.

The goal of water recycling is to reduce the amount of water that is needed to make up for evaporative and process losses in the system. A flow of water enters the

photobioreactor as \dot{V}_{in} and exits as \dot{V}_{out} . A fraction of the outlet water can be returned back into the photobioreactor as $\dot{V}_{recycle}$. The \dot{V}_{loss} term represents water consumed during the photosynthesis process, lost to evaporation, or discarded from the system. Under steady state operation the water lost to these activities is made up from the available water resources as \dot{V}_{add} . The water recycling is modeled as a typical feedback loop:

$$\dot{V}_{in} = \frac{\dot{V}_{add}}{(1 - F)} \quad (\text{Eqn. 7})$$

The recycle fraction, F , can be varied from 0 percent ($F=0$, no recycling) to 99 percent ($F=0.99$, maximum recycling). The recycle fraction is intentionally limited to 99 percent to account for water consumption during photosynthesis. That is, it is not feasible to recycle 100 percent of the water because a small portion must be consumed by the algal culture.

5.5. STEP 5: CALCULATE LIPID PRODUCTION

Lipid production is calculated using assumptions of lipid content within algal biomass and the fraction of useful lipids. Taken together, these terms represent the cell oil content, which is the fraction or portion of the cell that can be processed into a useful biofuel. [80] The cell oil content varies with algae strain and growth conditions. Following the methodology presented by Beal *et al*, the oil content and percentage of useful lipids are understood to be variable based on production techniques, growth conditions, and more. [82]

The literature suggests that algae strains can contain as little as zero percent oil up to approximately 70 percent oil by mass. [21, 80, 83-85] This model assumes cell oil

content to be 20 percent by mass. This value was chosen because sustainable algae production with yields higher than 20 percent by mass have not been demonstrated, whereas lower levels might not be economical. [83] While many factors affect the production of lipids in an alga cell, the oil content assumed by the model represents a realistic, yet optimist expectation of lipid content in an average alga cell. The total volume of oils produced can be estimated using the density of the algal oil, which is assumed to be similar to soybean oil at 920 kg/m^3 . [86, 87]

5.6. MODEL ASSUMPTIONS

The model estimates algal biomass production by analyzing the environmental conditions and resources available in a given region. Primary resources required for algae growth and incorporated in the model are solar radiation flux (W/m^2), carbon dioxide (either atmospheric, or anthropogenic), water (from either saline or brackish water), and land. Nutrient limitations are not included in this analysis.

Two typical reactor designs are analyzed: open pond systems and tubular photobioreactors. Open-pond systems are currently in use today for producing algae for nutritional supplements and because of their rather simple design and construction have trouble controlling against temperature fluctuations and contamination from the environment. Tubular photobioreactors, while more expensive, typically offer more control over the algal culture. Tubular photobioreactors are commonly clear tubes that allow for thorough light distribution, control over pH levels, and protection against contaminants. [88, 89]

The volumetric productivity ($\text{kg dry cell/m}^3\text{-day}$) is used to compare the model results with experimentally determined results for a range of alga species and growth

conditions. Dimensions for the reactor dimensions used in the model are presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Pond and tubular photobioreactor dimensions used in the model. [21]

Parameter	Pond	Tube
Width (m)	12	-
Length (m)	82	80
Diameter (m)	-	0.06
Depth (m)	0.30	-
Volume (m ³)	295	0.23
Areal footprint (m ²)	984	4.8

The model does not specify a specific strain of alga for the analysis, but instead bases its estimates from general characteristics that encompass some common strains of alga that are relevant for biofuels production. This approach allows the model to represent a wide range of species and growth techniques without selecting species or production processes. For example, the median biomass energy content is utilized in the model instead of a range of values across multiple species grown in different ways. While information is lost, the median value provides a convenient estimate of common quantities of algal species.

Chapter 6. Results & Discussion

A number of interesting results can be calculated using the model. Below, three different results are discussed: statewide monthly and annual lipid production; sensitivity to land type; and a resource comparison between two counties. Statewide results are useful for providing aggregate lipid production estimates while individual county production estimates illustrate the nuances of limiting constraints and sensitivities to resource availability. The production estimates and resource sensitivities statewide and by county are discussed in more detail below.

6.1. OVERALL LIPID PRODUCTION

Statewide monthly and annual total lipid production has been calculated for an open pond system utilizing atmospheric carbon dioxide. The model considers four types of land (as discussed previously) using a range of water recycling fractions: zero water recycling ($F=0$), 50 percent ($F=0.5$), and 90 percent ($F=0.9$). The results were calculated by determining a daily lipid production rate (gal/day) for each month, which are then multiplied by the number of days per month. The annual result is the summation of the monthly production totals for $F=0$, $F=0.5$, and $F=0.9$. The four land scenarios are:

- I. Conservation land. This scenario represents the second smallest amount of land available in Texas.
- II. Oil and natural. This scenario represents the smallest amount of total available land in Texas.
- III. Conservation and oil and natural gas land. This scenario combines both conservation and oil and natural gas land.

- IV. Agricultural land currently in use. This scenario represents an upper bound for algae production using an amount of land currently employed for agricultural use in Texas.

The results of these scenarios are presented in Table 6-8.

Table 6. Monthly and total annual lipid production for four types of land in million gallons for F=0. Atmospheric carbon dioxide was used in an open pond reactor for these results.

Type	Land [million acres]	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Annual
I	4.1	9.5	9.0	10.0	10.8	11.4	11.1	11.6	11.5	10.8	10.1	9.2	9.1	124.9
II	0.4	9.3	8.9	10.2	10.5	11.0	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.5	9.9	9.1	8.9	121.5
III	4.5	12.2	11.6	13.3	3.6	14.3	13.9	14.6	14.4	13.6	12.9	11.9	11.8	158.2
IV	121.7	17.8	16.7	18.9	19.1	20.1	19.5	20.3	20.1	19.1	18.6	17.3	17.3	225.1

Table 7. Monthly and total annual lipid production for four types of land in million gallons for F=0.5. Atmospheric carbon dioxide was used in an open pond reactor for these results.

Type	Land [million acres]	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Annual
I	4.1	17.0	16.3	18.8	19.2	20.4	19.8	20.7	20.5	19.3	18.3	16.6	16.4	223.4
II	0.4	16.4	15.8	18.3	18.8	19.9	19.3	20.2	19.9	18.8	17.6	15.9	15.7	216.7
III	4.5	22.8	21.7	24.9	25.4	26.8	25.9	27.1	26.9	25.4	24.2	22.3	22.0	295.5
IV	121.7	38.3	35.6	33.4	37.9	38.3	40.2	39.0	40.7	40.3	38.3	37.2	34.6	415.4

Table 8. Monthly and total annual lipid production for four types of land in million gallons for F=0.9. Atmospheric carbon dioxide was used in an open pond reactor for these results.

Type	Land [million acres]	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Annual
I	4.1	70.5	61.8	59.8	69.6	71.7	76.6	74.5	77.7	76.8	71.9	66.5	60.1	59.1
II	0.4	47.6	46.8	54.9	57.7	61.8	59.9	63.2	62.2	58.0	52.4	46.4	45.0	655.9
III	4.5	80.1	77.4	90.2	93.4	99.7	96.9	101.2	99.9	93.8	86.5	77.9	76.5	1,073.5
IV	121.7	178.1	166.7	189.9	191.3	201.2	195.0	203.3	201.3	191.3	185.8	173.1	173.8	2,250.9

Both time during the year and land availability affect algae growth, and subsequently, lipid production. In general, the minimum algae growth occurs in the winter (December) and increases to a maximum in the summer (July). These results suggest that the intensity of solar insolation and quantity of solar energy affect algae growth. While more photons are available in summer months, the intensity of solar insolation has a larger affect on algae production by increasing the growth rate (μ), which ultimately allows more algae to be grown in the summer months. Water, carbon dioxide, and land resources are constant throughout the year.

In each of the above cases, increasing land or water recycling fraction does not result in a linear increase in lipid production. This result occurs because the resources are distributed unevenly throughout the state, and an increase in land statewide does not correspond to an equal increase in land for each county. Even with an increase in available land, lipid production can be limited by other resource constraints in individual counties.

Because it is assumed that the water, land, and carbon dioxide do not change much annually, they are assumed to be constant. However, because solar insolation changes daily and seasonally, the effect of solar insolation on lipid production in individual counties can be explored by calculating percentage standard deviation. The standard errors have been calculated using standard statistical routines in data processing software (Excel) and expressed in terms of percentage changes (standard error/minimum lipid production). The percentage standard errors for all 254 counties using atmospheric carbon dioxide, open pond reactors, and conservation land are presented as a load diagram in Figure 12.

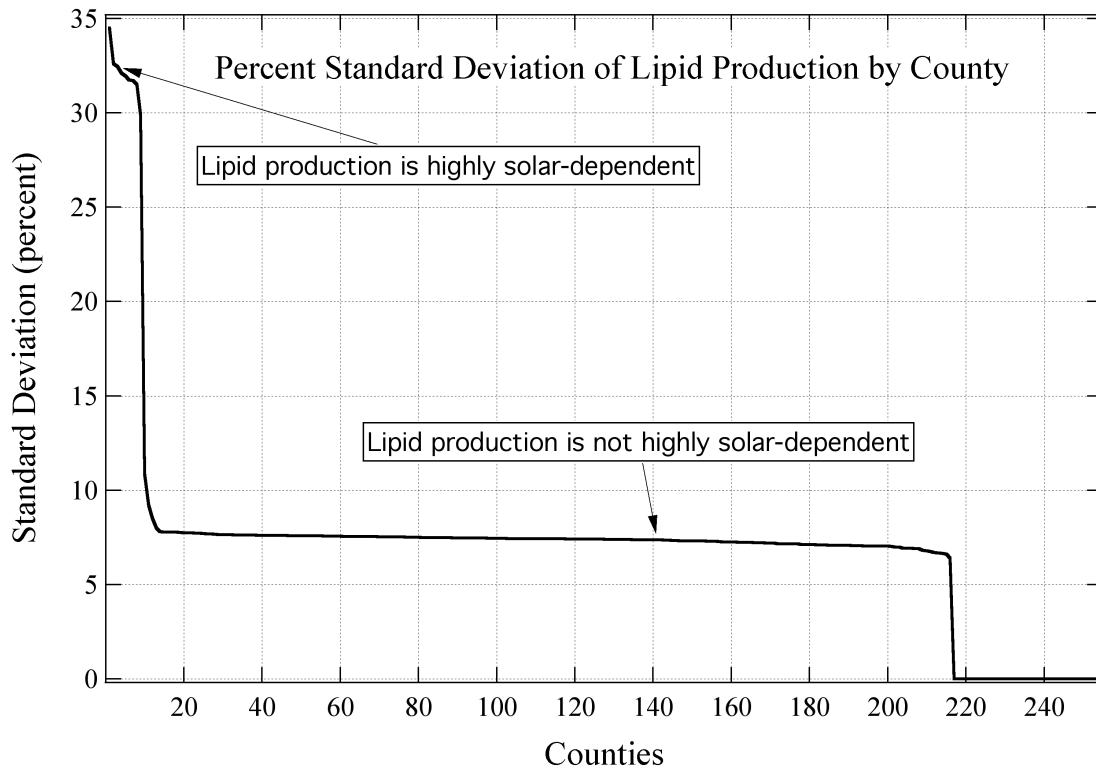


Figure 12. Variation of county lipid production as a function of solar insolation.

The standard deviations have been sorted from greatest percentage standard deviation to least (left to right, respectively). Counties exhibiting large percentage standard deviation experience large variations in solar insolation throughout the year, while counties with small percentage standard deviation do not experience large variations. Furthermore, because solar insolation is the only variable resource, the results suggest that counties with greatest standard deviation are more dependent on solar insolation than counties without large standard deviations. The counties experiencing the greatest variation (above 30 percent) are located primarily in major metropolitan counties (e.g., Harris, Bexar, Tarrant, and Dallas counties). Counties with the least (or zero) variation are land limited and not solar-dependent.

6.2. SENSITIVITY TO LAND TYPE

The sensitivity to land availability can be seen by varying water recycling fraction, F , for a given month in a given county for two quantities of land. To illustrate, lipid production in Anderson county is estimated for $F=0$, $F=0.5$, and $F=0.9$ for both conservation and agricultural land in January. As seen in Table 9, lipid production is constant at water recycling fractions of $F=0$ and $F=0.5$ for both quantities of land. This result suggests that lipid production is water-limited. However, as the water recycling fraction is increased to $F=0.9$, land becomes a limiting factor.

Table 9. Lipid production varies based on available land and water recycling fraction.

Water Fraction (F)	Lipid Production (gal/month) - Conservation	Lipid Production (gal/month) - Agricultural
0	28,594	28,594
0.5	57,189	57,189
0.9	86,108	285,948

Growth is determined for the month of January, which eliminates the influence of solar insolation on lipid production. Additionally, atmospheric carbon dioxide sources are utilized to avoid being limited by anthropogenic carbon dioxide resources.

6.3. COUNTY COMPARISON (HIGH AND LOW RESOURCES)

To test the model's results for varying input conditions and geographic resource availability, several test cases were run using resource data for two counties in Texas (Rusk and Presidio). These counties provide an illustrative example of how algal biomass and lipid production varies as a function of available resources. Rusk County is located in East Texas and has significantly more water and carbon dioxide resources than Presidio County, despite having less than one-sixth the land mass of Presidio County. Presidio

County is located in West Texas and receives more solar radiation and has more land available than Rusk County, but contains few water and carbon dioxide resources. Resources for the two counties are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Comparison of resources for two counties in Texas.

Resources	Rusk (East Texas)	Presidio (West Texas)
Daily average solar radiation for July (W/m^2)	398	524
Carbon dioxide (tons/year)	16,885,807	493
Water (million gallons/year)	2,989	124
Conservation land (million m^2)	2.7	18.1

Lipid production was calculated using the solar, carbon dioxide, water, and land resources for an open pond system in both counties while varying carbon dioxide concentration and water recycling fraction. The daily average solar radiation during July was chosen to represent the month of highest growth. The results of the analysis are shown below in Figure 13.

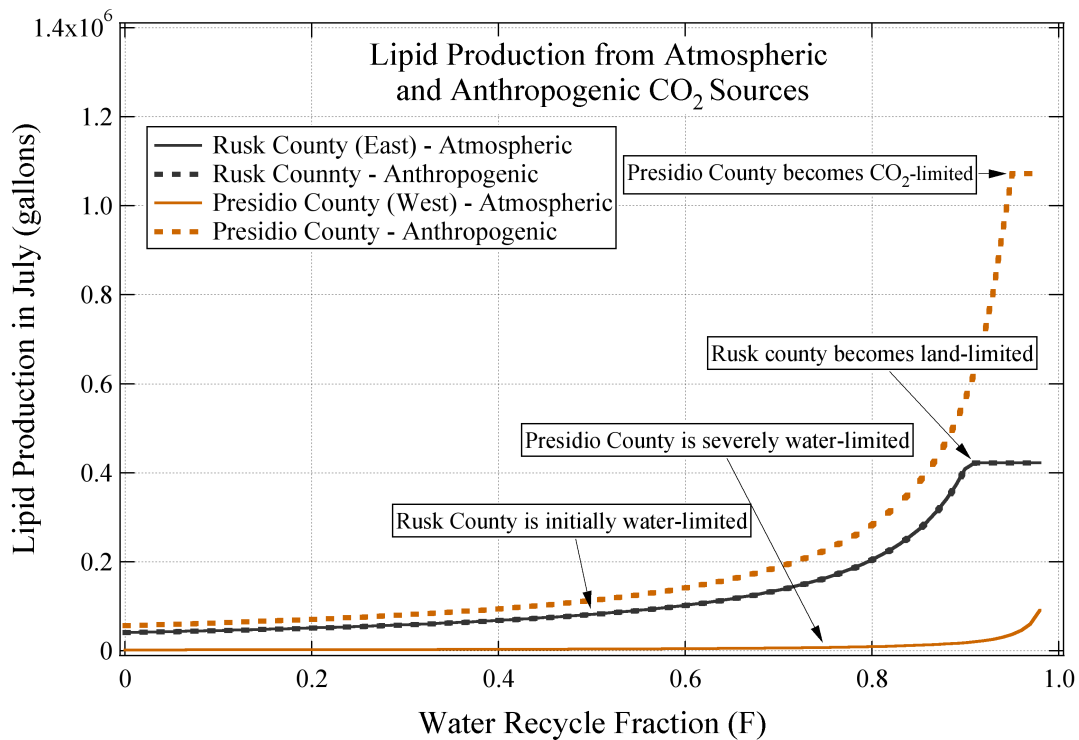


Figure 13. Lipid production varies as a function of water recycling fraction.

In Rusk County, a difference in lipid production is negligible between atmospheric and anthropogenic carbon dioxide sources. Rusk County contains more water and carbon dioxide resources than Presidio County, but lacks photons and available land. As shown by the black lines, lipid production increases as water recycling increases until roughly 90 percent water recycling ($F=0.9$) where production becomes limited by available land. This result suggests that increasing carbon dioxide does not always result in increased lipid production. In this example, Rusk County is limited by both water and land resources. Therefore increasing the carbon dioxide concentration will increase growth rates, but the growth is ultimately limited by water and land limitations.

In Presidio County lipid production differs dramatically between the atmospheric and anthropogenic scenarios. For the atmospheric scenario, lipid production slowly increases as the water recycling fraction increases until the recycling limit ($F=0.99$) is

reached. Lipid production utilizing anthropogenic carbon dioxide sources not only starts out greater than the atmospheric scenario, but increases at a greater rate with increasing F . Lipid production eventually plateaus at 90 percent water recycling ($F=0.9$), where anthropogenic carbon dioxide resources become exhausted. The increase in lipid production as a result of higher carbon dioxide concentrations aligns with published results in the literature (discussed above).

These results display the significance of geographic and temporal resource distribution for algae production. Increasing the amount of land generally results in increased biomass and lipid production. The sensitivity to individual resources at the county level has been demonstrated for a range of water recycling fractions for two distinct counties (Rusk County in east Texas and Presidio County in west Texas), and for variation in solar radiation for all 254 counties.

Chapter 7. Summary

An integrated biological and engineering model has been developed to estimate algal biomass production for biofuels with geographical resolution under resource-limited conditions. Photons, carbon dioxide, water, and land resources have been included as potentially limiting resources required for algae production. The co-location and temporal variation of these resources have been integrated into a single analysis to provide a robust estimate of algal biomass growth and lipid production. The integrated model accommodates a range of growth and production scenarios, including water recycling, co-location with wastewater treatment plants and coal-fired generators, photobioreactor setup (open pond or tubular photobioreactor), and use of atmospheric or anthropogenic carbon dioxide sources. A methodology for interpolating and reporting geographically- and temporally-resolved solar radiation data was also created to provide data for the model.

Solar radiation data have been compiled and interpolated across all 254 counties in Texas using measured data from the Texas Solar Radiation Database and National Solar Radiation Database. Hourly, daily, monthly, and annual averages were calculated from the measured data using inverse distance-weighted interpolation. Water data were obtained for saline aquifers and wastewater treatment plant flow rates at locations across Texas. Carbon dioxide resources include both atmospheric concentrations (which are assumed to be unlimited for this analysis) and anthropogenic point sources at locations throughout Texas. Three different types of available land were considered: conservation land; land currently used for oil and natural gas production; and agricultural land currently in use.

The model estimates algal biomass production by determining the quantity of algae that can be grown for a set of available resources in a region (in this case by county) and at different times (monthly variation). First, the growth rate is determined from the intensity of solar insolation and carbon dioxide concentration; higher growth rates result in increased resource consumption. Solar insolation varies throughout the year and across geographies. Carbon dioxide concentration can be manipulated to represent a variety of carbon dioxide sources; flue gas from a power plant has a higher concentration of carbon dioxide than ambient air, which affects growth rates. After the growth rate is determined, the total quantity of biomass and lipid production is estimated by determining which resources limit production. The resource constraints are calculated using average ratios for algae production based on quantities of photons, carbon dioxide, water, and land as found in the literature.

Several scenarios have been tested to illustrate the sensitivity of lipid production to geographic and temporal resource limitations. Results for every county in Texas indicate that between 86 million and 2.2 billion gallons of lipids per year can be produced statewide for the various growth scenarios. The analysis suggests that algal biomass and lipid production does indeed vary geographically and temporally across Texas. Overall, most counties are water-limited for algae production, not sunlight or carbon dioxide-limited, and increasing the amount of land generally results in increased biomass and lipid production.

However, there are many nuances in biomass and lipid production for individual counties. Varying carbon dioxide concentration results in higher growth rates, but not always increased biomass and lipid production because of other resource limitations in each county. The sensitivity to individual resources at the county level has been demonstrated for a range of water recycling fractions for two counties: Rusk County in

eastern Texas and Presidio County in west Texas. Counties in west Texas are typically not solar- or land-limited, but are constrained by either water or carbon dioxide resources. Consequently, counties in eastern Texas are limited by either water or land (depending on the fraction of water recycling). Biomass growth is also dependent on the variation in solar radiation and has been demonstrated for all 254 counties by calculating the standard deviation of biomass production for a given month using average daily solar insolation.

The results of this model are useful for engineers, biologists, policy-makers, and others who are interested in understanding how the geographic and temporal distribution of resources affects biofuel production.

Appendix A: MATLAB Code

A.1. SLIMER RUN FILE

```
%
% Last modified 10/13/10
% Next steps:
% -display limiting resource?

clear all
clc

% Open file and assign inputs
fid = fopen('Slimer_Resources.txt'); % open the data file
inputs = textscan(fid, '%s%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n',
'Headerlines',1); % store inputs into an array
fclose(fid)

iterations = length(inputs{2});

month_array = [31; 28; 31; 30; 31; 30; 31; 31; 30; 31; 30; 31]; % used
to sum up lipids in each month

F = 0.0; % can modify this if needed, but can also run the
Slimer_F_run.m script

% Run for ATMOSPHERIC CO2
atmosphere = 1;

%Run for POND
pond = 1;

% different land cases with COUNTER "c"
for c=1:4
    land_data = inputs{1,16+c}; % [m2] 17 - conservation; 18 - oil/NG;
    19 - Ag; 20 - conservation + oil/NG

    % go through each county with COUNTER "j"
    for j=1:iterations
        water_data = inputs{1,16}(j);
        CO2_data = inputs{1,15}(j);
        available_land = land_data(j);

        % calculate biomass for each month using COUNTER "m"
        for m=3:14
            solar_data = inputs{1,m}(j);
            results = Slimer_v3(solar_data, CO2_data, water_data,
available_land, F, pond, atmosphere);
            lipids(j,m-2)= results(1);
            monthly_lipids(j,m-2) = results(1)*month_array(m-2);
```



```

        end
    end
    output{c,1} = monthly_lipids;
    output{c,1}(:,13) = lipids*month_array; % annual sum
    output{c,1}(:,14) =
    (std(monthly_lipids')'./(min(monthly_lipids')))*100; % percentage std
    dev of growth
end

```

```

% Run for TUBE
pond = 0;

```

```

% different land cases with COUNTER "c"
for c=1:4
    land_data = inputs{1,16+c};

```

```

    % go through each county with COUNTER "j"
    for j=1:iterations
        water_data = inputs{1,16}(j);
        CO2_data = inputs{1,15}(j);
        available_land = land_data(j);

        % calculate biomass for each month using COUNTER "m"
        for m=3:14
            solar_data = inputs{1,m}(j);
            results = Slimer_v3(solar_data, CO2_data, water_data,
available_land, F, pond, atmosphere);
            lipids(j,m-2)= results(1);
            monthly_lipids(j,m-2) = results(1)*month_array(m-2);
        end
    end
    output{c,2} = monthly_lipids;
    output{c,2}(:,13) = lipids*month_array; % sum total lipids in one
year
    output{c,2}(:,14) =
    (std(monthly_lipids')'./(min(monthly_lipids')))*100; % percentage std
    dev of growth
end

```

```

% ----- ANTHROPOGENIC -----

```

```

% Run for ANTHROPOGENIC CO2
atmosphere = 0;

```

```

%Run for POND
pond = 1;

```

```

% different land cases with COUNTER "c"
for c=1:4
    land_data = inputs{1,16+c};

    % go through each county with COUNTER "j"

```

```

for j=1:iterations
    water_data = inputs{1,16}(j);
    CO2_data = inputs{1,15}(j);
    available_land = land_data(j);

    % calculate biomass for each month using COUNTER "m"
    for m=3:14
        solar_data = inputs{1,m}(j);
        results = Slimer_v3(solar_data, CO2_data, water_data,
available_land, F, pond, atmosphere);
        lipids(j,m-2)= results(1);
        monthly_lipids(j,m-2) = results(1)*month_array(m-2);
    end
    end
    output{c,3} = monthly_lipids;
    output{c,3}(:,13) = lipids*month_array; % sum total lipids in one
year
    output{c,3}(:,14) =
(std(monthly_lipids')'./(min(monthly_lipids')))*100; % percentage std
dev of growth
end

% Run for TUBE
pond = 0;

% different land cases with COUNTER "c"
for c=1:4
    land_data = inputs{1,16+c};

    % go through each county with COUNTER "j"
    for j=1:iterations
        water_data = inputs{1,16}(j);
        CO2_data = inputs{1,15}(j);
        available_land = land_data(j);

        % calculate biomass for each month using COUNTER "m"
        for m=3:14
            solar_data = inputs{1,m}(j);
            results = Slimer_v3(solar_data, CO2_data, water_data,
available_land, F, pond, atmosphere);
            lipids(j,m-2)= results(1);
            monthly_lipids(j,m-2) = results(1)*month_array(m-2);
        end
        end
        output{c,4} = monthly_lipids;
        output{c,4}(:,13) = lipids*month_array; % sum total lipids in one
year
        output{c,4}(:,14) =
(std(monthly_lipids')'./(min(monthly_lipids')))*100; % percentage std
dev of growth
    end

disp('Done!');

```

```
% dlmwrite('output.txt',biomass,'delimiter','\t','precision', 8)
```

A.2. SLIMER VARIABLE WATER RECYCLING RUN FILE

```
%
% Last modified 10/13/10
% Next steps:
% -display limiting resource?

clear all
clc
disp('Ready...');
disp('Set...');
disp('Go!');

tic;

% Open file and assign inputs
fid = fopen('Slimer_Resources.txt'); % open the data file
inputs = textscan(fid, '%s%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n%n',
'Headerlines',1); % store inputs into an array
fclose(fid)

iterations = length(inputs{2});

month_array = [31; 28; 31; 30; 31; 30; 31; 31; 30; 31; 30; 31]; % used
to sum up lipids in each month

% Run for ATMOSPHERIC CO2
atmosphere = 0;

%Run for POND
pond = 1;

% go through the counties with COUNTER "j"
for j=1:iterations
    water_data = inputs{1,16}(j);
    CO2_data = inputs{1,15}(j);
    available_land = inputs{1,17}(j); % run analysis for conservation
    land. can be changed
    F=0;
    i=1;
    for F =0:0.01:0.99
        for m=3:14
            solar_data = inputs{1,m}(j);
            results = Slimer_v3(solar_data, CO2_data, water_data,
available_land, F, pond, atmosphere);
            lipids(i,m-2)= results(1);
            monthly_lipids(i,m-2) = results(1)*month_array(m-2);
        end
        i=i+1;
    end
    output{j,1} = monthly_lipids;
    output{j,1}(:,13) = lipids*month_array; % annual sum
```

```
        output{j,1}(:,14) =  
(std(monthly_lipids')'./(min(monthly_lipids')))*100; % percentage std  
dev of growth  
end  
  
toc;  
disp('Done!');
```

A.3. SLIMER FUNCTION FILE

```
function results = Slimer_v3(solar_data, CO2_data, water_data,
available_land, F, pond, atmosphere)

% SLIMER biological growth model v1
% Last modified 2 February 2010
%
% This program receives environmental growth conditions such as carbon
% dioxide concentration, incident sunlight, and pH.

% clear all
% clc
%
% % Open file and assign inputs
% fid = fopen('test_data.txt'); % open the data file
% inputs = textscan(fid, '%s%n%n%n', 'Headerlines',1); % store inputs
% into an array
% fclose(fid)
%
% iterations = length(inputs{2});
%
% solar_data = inputs{2};
% CO2_data = inputs{3};
% water_data = inputs{4};
% available_land = 1200; % m2 - will populate with real data

% Part I - Modified Monod Model

%Constants
umax = 2.4; % 1/d
Xo = 0.5; % kg/m3
pH = 7.4; % pH

if pond ==0
    L = 0.06; % [m] tube Berberoglu
    r_type = 2;
else
    L = 0.30; % [m] pond Pulz
    r_type = 1;
end

Eext = 350; % m2/kg
KG = 13.32; % W/m2
KC = 0.0002; % kmol C/m3
KI = 0.0182; % kmol C/m3
oil_content = 0.20; % percentage dry weight
oil_density = 920; % kg/m3 from Miao (2004) "High Yield..." & "High
Quality Biodiesel production from a Chlorella p. ..." - Xu, also Weyer

% Variable Inputs
% Carbon dioxide concentration and amount
```

```

if atmosphere == 0
    xCO2 = 0.005; % mole fraction CO2
else
    xCO2 = 0.000385; % atmospheric
    CO2_data = 1e100;
end
Gin = solar_data; % W/m2

% F = 0; % fraction of water recycle

%Calculated intermediate variables
Ctot = xCO2*10^(-1.5)+xCO2*(10^(-7.8)/10^(-pH))+xCO2*(10^(-28.1)/10^(-
pH));
Gav = (1/L)*((-Gin/(Eext*Xo)*exp(-Eext*Xo*L)+(Gin/(Eext*Xo)))); % W/m2
u = umax*(Gav/(Gav + KG))*(Ctot/(KC+Ctot+Ctot^2/KI)); % 1/d

% Part II - Solving growth kinetics

%Solving dX/dt
t = 1; % growing time [d]
X = Xo*exp(u*t); % daily growth concentration [kg/m3]
td = log(2)/u; % doubling time [d]

% Part III - Initial Total Biomass Production

v_add = water_data/264; % available water [m3/day] used to be
water_available
v_in = v_add/(1-F); % calculate flow rate of water (depends on fraction
of recycle)
initial_growth = v_in*X; % [kg/day]

% Part IV - Calculate H2O and CO2 consumption and adjust production (if
% needed)

yield_CO2 = 24.96/44; % kg of biomass/kg of CO2 consumed
yield_H2O = 1380; % kg biomass/m3 H2O for photosynthesis
yield_photons = 21.9; % Joules/kg [Weyer]
water_consumed_for_growth = initial_growth/yield_H2O;
F_max = 1 - (water_consumed_for_growth/v_add);
CO2_consumed = initial_growth/yield_CO2; % kg of CO2 consumed for
intital biomass growth
% land_required_ratio = [0.03,0.30]; % m3/m2 of land required - pond,
tube from Pulz
land_required_ratio = [0.3,0.047]; % m3/m2 of land required - pond,
tube from Pulz

% array of consumed resources

photon_energy_available = Gav*available_land*64800; % Joules/day
growth_from_photons = photon_energy_available/yield_photons; % kg/day
of biomass from photons
CO2_available = CO2_data; % kg/day of CO2 available

```

```

growth_from_CO2 = CO2_available*yield_CO2; % kg of biomass based solely
on carbon dioxide
% growth_from_land = X*available_land*land_required_ratio(r_type); % kg
growth based on land
growth_from_land = u*X*available_land*land_required_ratio(r_type); % kg
growth based on land
% growth_from_land = 1000000000; % made up value

initial_growth_from_resources = [initial_growth; growth_from_photons;
growth_from_CO2; growth_from_land];
maximum_growth = min(initial_growth_from_resources); % minimum growth
from resources, kg/day

% calculate lipid production
lipid = (maximum_growth*oil_content/oil_density)*264.17; % gallons/day

% % calculate resources consumed based on growth from limiting resource
%
% v_tank_new = maximum_growth/X; % m3 of water for limited growth
%
% CO2_consumed_new = maximum_growth/yield_CO2; % kg/day of CO2 consumed
for limited growth
% land_used = v_tank_new/land_required_ratio(2); % m2
%
% water_photosynthesis = maximum_growth/yield_H2O; % m3/day water
consumed from photosynthesis
% water_evaporation = 0; % m3 water lost due to evaporation
% makeup_water = water_photosynthesis + water_evaporation; % m3 total
makeup water required
%
% resource_array = [v_tank_new; makeup_water; CO2_consumed_new;
land_used];
%
% productivity = u*X; % kg/m3/d

% results = [maximum_growth; lipid; resource_array; productivity]; %
need lipids
results = lipid;

```


Appendix B: Solar Interpolation Tables

Table 11. Estimated monthly and annual averages of global radiation by county in Texas. Average W/m^2 are represented by α , peak W/m^2 by β and total energy in $kWh/m^2/day$ by γ . Average daylight hours are estimated by τ .

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ								
Anderson	235	518	2.6	10.9	286	411	3.3	11.3	305	385	3.9	12.2	363	398	4.9	12.2	392	462	5.6	13.1	389	477	5.7	12.6	417	463	6.2	13.6	406	390	5.7	12.9	376	526	4.9	12.3	289	508	3.5	11.7	238	567	2.7	11.3	204	536	2.2	11.0	321	536	4.2	11.6
Andrews	292	452	3.3	10.5	354	375	4.2	10.8	419	408	5.2	12.0	467	434	6.3	12.0	516	456	7.1	12.4	502	455	7.1	12.3	518	343	7.4	12.4	480	448	6.5	12.2	456	471	5.8	12.2	359	450	4.4	11.2	306	376	3.4	10.9	279	348	5.4	12.0				
Angelina	240	536	2.6	10.9	287	450	3.3	11.3	389	4.0	12.0	374	397	5.0	12.2	399	495	5.7	13.0	406	479	5.8	12.4	419	450	6.2	13.4	407	388	5.7	12.7	380	478	4.9	12.2	302	499	3.6	11.6	247	582	2.8	11.3	211	546	2.3	11.0	327	546	4.3	11.3	
Aransas	247	510	2.7	11.2	288	432	3.4	11.0	319	484	4.0	11.1	381	546	5.0	11.5	408	505	6.9	11.8	419	413	6.1	11.4	434	390	6.4	11.3	421	447	5.8	11.2	403	379	5.2	11.1	312	626	3.8	11.3	261	593	3.0	11.5	234	547	2.6	11.3	342	547	4.5	11.0
Archier	273	500	2.9	10.5	318	448	3.7	10.5	365	398	4.6	11.0	427	460	5.7	10.9	456	519	6.5	11.4	455	528	6.6	11.4	470	436	6.9	11.5	462	497	6.4	10.8	421	508	5.4	10.9	316	508	3.8	11.1	265	495	2.9	11.0	239	485	2.6	10.4	371	485	4.8	10.5
Armstrong	279	482	2.9	10.1	323	510	3.8	10.1	381	480	4.7	10.3	446	514	6.0	10.5	474	500	6.8	10.6	466	489	6.8	10.9	494	523	7.1	10.3	460	577	6.3	10.8	440	585	5.7	10.8	326	562	3.8	10.7	274	451	3.0	10.7	254	493	2.6	10.6	386	493	5.0	11.4
Atascosa	270	538	2.9	11.0	315	434	3.6	10.9	346	502	4.3	11.3	403	523	5.3	11.6	433	544	6.1	11.8	443	436	6.4	12.1	460	364	6.7	11.8	448	454	6.1	11.3	414	455	5.3	11.3	317	611	3.8	11.3	271	509	3.0	11.1	246	463	2.6	10.7	363	463	4.7	11.1
Austin	250	542	2.7	10.9	295	450	3.4	10.9	331	410	4.2	10.7	391	467	5.1	11.3	418	541	5.9	11.5	427	497	6.1	11.5	442	442	6.4	11.4	427	441	5.7	11.1	396	408	5.0	11.1	304	578	3.6	11.2	260	580	2.9	11.1	224	547	2.4	10.8	343	547	4.4	11.0
Bailey	285	506	3.1	10.2	337	502	4.0	10.4	395	486	4.9	11.1	454	517	6.1	11.2	490	521	6.9	11.4	480	513	6.9	11.5	500	473	7.2	11.3	469	552	6.4	11.4	445	566	5.7	11.4	339	536	4.0	11.0	288	471	3.1	10.8	265	479	2.8	10.5	401	479	5.1	11.1
Bandera	275	562	3.0	10.9	318	484	3.7	10.9	355	471	4.4	11.2	406	532	5.5	11.5	438	567	6.2	11.7	441	500	6.4	12.1	469	371	6.8	11.8	456	465	6.2	10.5	421	491	5.4	10.8	310	584	3.8	11.4	267	508	2.9	11.2	247	426	2.7	9.9	368	426	4.7	10.9
Bastrop	247	565	2.7	11.0	295	391	3.4	10.7	318	423	4.0	10.8	373	414	4.9	10.9	408	551	5.9	11.0	427	553	6.3	11.2	446	357	6.8	10.7	453	466	6.0	10.8	398	409	5.1	11.0	287	591	3.4	11.1	253	634	2.8	11.0	219	612	2.4	10.6	342	612	4.4	11.0
Baylor	274	513	3.0	10.6	325	464	3.8	10.6	372	393	4.7	11.0	430	457	5.8	11.0	461	529	6.6	11.5	459	537	6.7	11.5	475	435	7.0	11.5	464	506	6.4	10.9	428	527	5.5	11.1	314	525	3.8	11.1	271	513	3.0	11.1	245	510	2.6	10.6	376	510	4.9	11.3
Bee	248	503	2.7	11.2	289	424	3.4	11.0	317	483	4.0	11.1	381	550	5.0	11.4	408	510	5.9	11.5	417	412	6.1	11.4	433	372	6.4	11.3	421	447	5.8	11.2	403	389	5.2	11.1	309	638	3.8	11.3	261	598	3.0	11.5	235	551	2.6	11.4	342	551	4.5	11.0
Bell	252	552	2.7	10.9	300	404	3.4	10.8	328	413	4.1	10.9	383	426	5.1	11.0	417	545	6.0	11.2	431	539	6.3	11.3	450	367	6.6	11.0	451	458	6.1	10.8	403	432	5.2	11.0	294	577	3.5	11.1	256	604	2.8	11.1	224	572	2.4	10.5	345	572	4.5	11.2
Bexar	266	551	2.9	11.0	311	437	3.6	10.9	342	469	4.3	11.1	397	495	5.3	11.4	429	549	6.1	11.6	439	486	6.4	11.8	459	368	6.7	11.5	452	460	6.1	11.0	412	453	5.3	11.1	308	596	3.7	11.3	266	542	2.9	11.1	239	492	2.6	10.5	359	492	4.6	10.9
Blanco	255	562	2.8	11.0	302	416	3.5	10.8	330	429	4.1	10.9	383	447	5.1	11.0	418	552	6.0	11.1	432	541	6.3	11.4	454	359	6.7	10.9	454	462	6.1	10.6	405	438	5.2	10.9	293	586	3.5	11.2	256	602	2.8	11.1	227	559	2.5	10.3	349	559	4.5	11.5
Borden	286	496	3.1	9.7	346	430	4.0	10.1	375	415	5.1	12.4	466	460	6.2	12.1	520	496	6.9	12.8	517	492	7.0	12.3	522	384	7.3	12.8	472	479	6.3	12.5	451	506	5.5	12.5	364	495	4.4	11.0	310	434	3.4	10.9	273	411	2.7	9.7	424	411	6.2	11.1
Bosque	261	531	2.8	10.8	308	433	3.6	10.8	345	402	4.3	11.1	401	446	5.4	11.2	433	532	6.2	11.8	438	518	6.4	11.7	457	394	6.7	11.7	449	450	6.1	10.9	410	472	5.3	11.1	305	542	3.7	11.2	260	550	2.9	11.1	232	511	2.5	10.3	353	511	4.6	12.0
Bowie	262	508	2.6	10.7	289	416	3.3	11.1	312	390	4.0	12.1	375	401	5.0	12.1	401	463	5.7	13.0	401	474	5.8	12.5	423	459	6.2	13.5	414	397	5.8	12.7	380	517	4.9	12.2	296	486	3.6	11.6	241	544	2.7	11.2	208	514	2.8	10.8	326	514	4.3	10.9
Brazoria	243	532	2.6	10.7	287	482	3.2	10.8	329	370	4.1	10.1	394	494	5.2	11.2	417	555	5.8	11.3	418	501	5.9	11.2	432	518	6.1	11.0	403	438	5.4	10.7	386	379	4.8	10.9	303	594	3.6	11.1	260	586	2.9	11.1	217	560	2.3	11.0	339	560	4.3	11.2
Brazos	251	543	2.7	10.9	297	439	3.4	10.9	329	411	4.1	11.0	388	448	5.1	11.4	417	533	5.9	11.7	426	501	6.2	11.6	442	426	6.4	11.1	431	436	5.8	11.3	397	430	5.1	11.3	303	563	3.6	11.3	257	578	2.9	11.2	223	544	2.4	10.8	341	544	4.4	11.9
Brewster	312	624	3.6	11.2	379	636	4.5	11.2	444	630	5.6	11.9	469	650	6.5	12.3	515	655	7.3	12.3	635	7.2	12.9	524	477	7.5	12.3	491	646	6.8	12.4	470	656	6.2	12.2	361	639	4.5	11.5	312	632	3.5	11.3	294	623	3.2	11.3	426	623	5.6	10.7	
Briscoe	279	489	2.9	10.1	326	501	3.8	10.2	383	472	4.7	10.5	445	508	6.0	10.7	476	506	6.8	10.9	469	498	6.8	11.1	493	502	7.1	10.7	462	563	6.4	10.9	440	573	5.7	11.0	328	551	3.8	10.8	277	489	3.0	10.7	255	487	2.7	10.5	388	487	5.0	11.3
Brooks	263	548	2.8	11.1	306	393	3.5	10.9	343	563	4.3	11.2	400	533	5.2	11.5	439	479	6.0	11.8	447	392	6.3	11.6	464	424	6.5	11.4	443	503	5.9	11.6	407	373	5.2	11.1	330	621	3.9	11.2	270	538	3.0	11.0	238	502	2.6	11.1	363	502	4.6	11.0
Brown	268	547	2.9	11.0	320	485	3.8	10.9	364	383	4.6	11.0	413	477	5.6	11.0	446	557	6.5	11.4	445	550	6.5	11.5	469	395	6.9	11.4	457	471	6.3	10.1	426	538	5.5	10.5	302	560	3.7	11.3	264	557	2.9	11.3	242	507	2.6	10.0	367	507</		

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ								
Crosby	282	503	3.1	10.2	336	477	3.9	10.4	393	445	4.9	11.4	449	490	6.0	11.4	488	516	6.8	11.8	483	513	6.9	11.7	499	442	7.1	11.7	468	526	6.4	11.5	442	543	5.6	11.5	338	528	4.0	11.0	288	472	3.2	10.7	262	470	2.8	10.3	399	470	5.1	11.8
Culberson	303	607	3.5	11.2	373	589	4.4	11.3	442	603	5.6	12.0	480	519	6.6	12.1	533	625	7.5	12.3	505	608	7.3	12.4	522	452	7.4	12.4	493	612	6.8	12.2	469	636	6.7	12.2	360	595	4.6	11.3	311	610	3.5	11.3	293	605	3.2	10.8	429	605	5.6	10.8
Dallam	281	500	3.0	10.1	330	511	3.9	10.3	383	491	4.8	10.7	449	519	6.0	10.9	480	516	6.8	11.1	473	510	6.9	11.3	491	503	7.1	11.0	466	564	6.4	11.1	438	571	5.6	11.1	332	536	3.9	10.9	281	469	3.1	10.7	258	486	2.7	10.5	394	486	5.1	11.3
Dallas	258	502	2.8	10.6	300	420	3.4	10.8	336	391	4.2	11.4	399	440	5.3	11.4	426	492	6.1	12.0	429	497	6.6	11.8	446	437	6.6	12.3	439	436	6.0	11.5	398	477	5.1	11.4	307	498	3.7	11.3	253	522	2.8	11.0	223	492	2.4	10.5	344	492	4.5	11.5
Dallas	258	502	2.8	10.6	300	420	3.4	10.8	336	391	4.2	11.4	399	440	5.3	11.4	426	492	6.1	12.0	429	497	6.6	11.8	446	437	6.6	12.3	439	436	6.0	11.5	398	477	5.1	11.4	307	498	3.7	11.3	253	522	2.8	11.0	223	492	2.4	10.5	344	492	4.5	11.5
Dallam	281	500	3.0	10.1	330	511	3.9	10.3	383	491	4.8	10.7	449	519	6.0	10.9	480	516	6.8	11.1	473	510	6.9	11.3	491	503	7.1	11.0	466	564	6.4	11.1	438	571	5.6	11.1	332	536	3.9	10.9	281	469	3.1	10.7	258	486	2.7	10.5	394	486	5.1	11.3
Dallas	258	502	2.8	10.6	300	420	3.4	10.8	336	391	4.2	11.4	399	440	5.3	11.4	426	492	6.1	12.0	429	497	6.6	11.8	446	437	6.6	12.3	439	436	6.0	11.5	398	477	5.1	11.4	307	498	3.7	11.3	253	522	2.8	11.0	223	492	2.4	10.5	344	492	4.5	11.5
Dallas	258	502	2.8	10.6	300	420	3.4	10.8	336	391	4.2	11.4	399	440	5.3	11.4	426	492	6.1	12.0	429	497	6.6	11.8	446	437	6.6	12.3	439	436	6.0	11.5	398	477	5.1	11.4	307	498	3.7	11.3	253	522	2.8	11.0	223	492	2.4	10.5	344	492	4.5	11.5
Deaf Smith	280	488	2.9	10.1	326	514	3.8	10.2	385	488	4.7	10.4	448	519	6.0	10.6	478	506	6.9	10.7	469	495	6.9	11.0	496	521	7.1	10.5	462	577	6.4	10.9	442	587	5.7	10.9	329	560	3.8	10.8	277	456	3.0	10.7	257	493	2.7	10.6	390	493	5.0	11.7
Delta	247	495	2.7	10.6	291	407	3.3	11.0	319	386	4.1	11.8	383	409	5.1	11.8	409	462	5.8	12.6	409	480	6.0	12.2	430	459	6.3	13.1	422	410	5.9	12.3	384	502	4.9	11.9	299	479	3.6	11.4	242	524	2.7	11.1	211	496	2.3	10.7	331	496	4.3	11.1
Denton	265	485	2.8	10.4	302	415	3.5	10.6	344	392	4.3	11.1	410	439	5.5	11.2	436	493	6.2	11.7	439	497	6.4	11.5	453	437	6.7	11.9	447	450	6.1	11.2	402	465	5.2	11.1	313	483	3.8	11.1	254	491	2.8	10.9	226	464	2.4	10.5	341	464	4.5	11.4
DeWitt	255	540	2.8	11.1	299	432	3.5	10.9	330	446	4.2	11.0	388	498	5.1	11.4	419	533	6.0	11.6	430	467	6.2	11.6	447	385	6.5	11.4	438	454	5.9	11.1	405	414	5.2	11.2	308	604	3.7	11.2	262	581	2.9	11.2	333	540	2.5	10.9	348	540	4.5	11.1
Dickens	280	511	3.0	10.4	334	479	3.9	10.5	388	430	4.8	11.3	444	481	6.0	11.3	481	524	6.8	11.7	476	525	6.8	11.7	493	439	7.1	11.7	467	522	6.4	11.3	440	544	5.6	11.4	331	532	4.0	11.1	284	481	3.1	10.9	258	484	2.8	10.4	393	483	5.1	11.9
Dimmit	306	544	3.2	11.0	351	441	3.9	10.9	377	591	4.7	11.9	433	558	5.7	12.3	462	596	6.3	12.5	473	396	6.6	13.5	484	315	7.0	13.0	470	454	6.4	12.3	428	550	5.6	12.1	335	635	4.0	11.3	293	352	3.2	10.9	274	314	2.9	10.7	396	514	5.0	10.7
Donley	279	489	2.9	10.2	325	491	3.8	10.2	379	465	4.7	10.6	444	502	6.0	10.8	473	504	6.7	11.0	468	500	6.8	11.2	489	491	7.0	10.9	463	552	6.4	10.9	436	559	5.6	11.0	327	536	3.8	10.9												
Duval	275	524	2.9	11.2	318	407	3.6	11.0	347	552	4.3	11.5	407	546	5.3	11.8	437	532	6.1	12.0	450	365	6.4	12.3	459	349	6.6	12.0	444	446	6.0	11.8	411	449	5.3	11.6	327	635	3.9	11.2	276	477	3.1	11.1	252	427	2.1	11.3	368	442	4.7	11.1
Eastland	269	538	3.0	10.9	327	479	3.8	10.8	371	374	4.7	11.0	421	452	5.7	11.0	454	548	6.6	11.4	451	554	6.6	11.4	472	420	7.0	11.4	462	497	6.4	10.7	431	541	5.6	10.9	304	567	3.6	11.3	270	556	3.0	11.3	245	545	2.7	10.6	371	545	4.9	11.7
Ector	294	426	3.3	10.6	357	339	4.2	10.9	422	380	5.3	12.1	467	406	6.3	12.0	517	427	7.2	12.4	501	431	7.1	12.3	520	324	7.4	12.4	481	462	6.2	12.2	458	443	5.9	12.2	359	424	4.4	11.3	307	338	3.4	11.0	282	307	3.1	10.6	421	307	3.1	10.6
Edwards	293	581	3.2	10.6	336	556	3.9	11.0	372	509	4.7	11.4	420	584	5.8	11.8	448	594	6.3	12.2	440	512	6.4	12.8	485	404	7.0	12.5	471	520	6.3	10.9	440	517	5.5	11.0	315	586	3.8	11.6	278	426	3.0	11.2	264	320	3.2	10.9	386	320	4.9	11.4
El Paso	319	617	3.6	9.4	386	617	4.5	9.9	466	611	5.7	12.8	512	628	6.9	12.4	573	631	7.5	13.2	564	596	7.6	12.6	512	598	7.1	13.3	491	570	6.7	13.1	478	593	5.9	13.0	373	574	4.7	10.9	319	573	3.6	10.0	285	627	3.1	9.4	447	627	5.6	11.0
Ellis	256	514	2.8	10.7	301	422	3.5	10.9	335	396	4.2	11.5	395	430	5.3	11.5	424	503	6.0	12.1	427	495	6.2	11.9	445	423	6.5	12.3	437	429	6.0	11.6	399	479	5.1	11.5	305	514	5.7	11.3	254	535	3.1	11.2	224	501	4.5	11.0				
Erath	267	529	2.9	10.8	316	457	3.7	10.7	357	393	4.5	11.0	412	462	5.5	11.1	444	536	6.4	11.5	445	536	6.5	11.5	465	411	6.8	11.5	455	476	6.3	10.7	419	504	5.4	10.9	404	514	5.4	11.0	265	545	2.9	11.2	239	513	5.3	10.6	362	513	4.4	11.2
Falls	254	542	2.8	10.9	301	419	3.5	10.8	332	411	4.2	11.1	389	435	5.2	11.2	420	533	6.0	11.5	429	516	6.3	11.6	448	395	6.6	11.5	443	446	6.0	11.1	401	445	5.2	11.2	362	465	4.4	11.0	309	392	3.4	10.4	345	445	4.5	11.1				
Fannin	257	480	2.7	10.4	294	403	3.3	10.7	331	391	4.2	11.4	399	424	5.3	11.4	423	472	6.0	12.1	425	483	6.2	11.8	440	451	6.5	12.4	436	430	6.0	11.7	390	474	5.0	11.4	308	468	3.7	11.2	246	492	2.7	10.9	217	466	2.3	10.5	341	464	4.4	11.1
Fayette	251	554	2.7	11.0	298	421	3.4	10.8	327	430	4.1	10.9	384	448	5.1	11.2	416	544	5.9	11.4	429	517	6.3	11.5	447	388	6.5	11.2	443	455	6.0	11.0	400	416	5.1	11.1	298	586	3.6	11.2	258	601	2.9	11.1	225	570	2.4	10.7	345	570	4.5	11.3
Fisher	275	535	3.0	10.7	338	485	4.0	10.7	388	383																																										

County	Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Annual																			
	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ																				
Henderson	236	513	2.6	10.9	286	407	3.3	11.3	306	384	3.9	12.3	365	397	4.9	12.2	394	458	5.7	13.1	390	476	5.7	12.6	418	461	6.2	13.6	408	390	5.7	12.9	377	530	4.9	12.3	289	502	3.5	11.7	238	559	2.7	11.3	205	528	2.2	10.9	321	528	4.2	10.9				
Hidalgo	257	559	2.8	11.0	304	332	3.5	10.8	480	513	5.2	10.9	492	438	6.7	11.0	450	513	5.2	10.9	452	438	6.0	11.3	447	421	6.2	10.6	446	589	5.8	11.2	398	326	4.9	10.6	329	602	3.9	11.0	265	611	2.9	10.8	225	582	2.4	11.0	361	582	4.5	11.3				
Hill	258	524	2.8	10.7	304	426	3.5	10.8	339	400	4.3	11.3	398	438	5.3	11.4	428	520	6.1	11.8	433	506	6.3	11.8	451	406	6.8	12.0	443	439	6.1	11.3	404	469	5.2	11.3	305	531	3.7	11.3	258	546	2.9	11.1	228	510	2.5	10.5	348	510	4.5	11.2				
Hockley	285	500	3.1	10.2	340	479	4.0	10.4	398	466	5.0	11.4	454	501	6.1	11.4	495	515	6.9	11.7	486	509	6.9	11.7	503	442	7.2	11.7	470	529	6.4	11.6	446	546	5.7	11.6	343	525	4.1	11.0	292	460	3.2	10.8	266	457	2.9	10.4	405	457	5.2	11.0				
Hood	265	529	2.9	10.7	312	443	3.6	10.7	352	394	4.4	11.0	410	453	5.5	11.1	440	453	5.5	11.1	440	453	5.5	11.1	461	418	6.8	11.6	452	467	6.2	10.8	414	487	5.3	11.0	309	529	3.7	11.2	262	534	2.9	11.1	235	503	2.5	10.3	358	503	4.6	12.0				
Hopkins	240	503	2.6	10.7	287	406	3.3	11.1	310	383	4.0	12.1	372	399	5.0	12.1	399	453	5.7	13.0	396	476	5.8	12.4	422	465	6.2	13.5	413	397	5.8	12.7	379	523	4.9	12.2	293	486	3.5	11.6	239	541	2.7	11.2	206	512	2.2	10.8	324	512	4.2	11.9				
Houston	240	527	2.6	10.9	288	431	3.3	11.2	313	390	4.0	11.9	373	410	5.0	12.0	400	487	5.7	12.7	402	481	5.8	12.3	423	458	6.2	13.1	410	398	5.7	12.4	382	490	4.9	12.0	296	519	3.6	11.6	245	572	2.8	11.3	210	539	2.3	11.0	326	539	4.3	11.6				
Howard	287	469	3.1	9.3	349	401	4.0	9.9	420	400	5.2	12.8	475	444	6.2	12.4	536	478	7.0	13.2	535	472	7.1	12.5	534	360	7.4	13.3	473	455	6.3	13.0	455	485	5.6	13.0	378	476	4.5	10.9	320	402	3.5	10.0	278	372	3.1	9.4	428	372	5.3	11.7				
Hudspeth	310	605	3.5	10.3	376	598	4.4	10.6	447	599	5.6	12.4	467	599	5.6	12.3	489	615	6.6	12.3	543	623	7.4	12.7	526	598	7.4	12.6	514	526	7.2	12.8	498	589	6.7	12.6	469	612	6.0	12.5	368	584	3.6	11.1	312	582	3.5	10.6	288	600	3.1	10.4	435	600	5.6	11.5
Hunt	250	497	2.7	10.6	293	410	3.4	10.9	323	387	4.1	11.7	387	414	5.2	11.7	414	469	5.9	12.5	414	484	6.0	12.1	434	454	6.4	12.9	426	416	5.9	12.1	388	405	5.0	11.7	301	484	3.6	11.4	245	524	2.7	11.1	214	495	2.3	10.6	334	495	4.3	10.6				
Hutchinson	279	487	2.9	10.1	325	501	3.8	10.2	379	478	4.7	10.5	445	511	6.0	10.7	474	503	6.8	10.9	468	497	6.8	11.1	490	507	7.0	10.7	463	564	6.4	10.9	437	568	5.6	10.9	327	542	3.8	10.8	275	456	3.0	10.7	254	485	2.6	10.5	387	485	5.0	11.3				
Irion	284	539	3.1	10.5	337	495	3.9	10.7	391	447	4.9	11.7	439	522	5.9	11.8	481	551	6.7	12.1	475	528	6.8	12.1	498	379	7.2	12.2	467	488	6.4	11.2	441	534	5.6	11.4	334	543	4.1	11.3	287	493	3.1	11.0	264	427	2.9	9.8	397	427	5.1	11.0				
Jackson	253	541	2.8	11.0	297	451	3.4	10.9	332	453	4.2	11.0	391	498	5.2	11.4	419	533	5.9	11.7	430	467	6.2	11.6	444	419	6.4	11.5	430	447	5.8	11.2	402	405	5.1	11.2	311	594	3.7	11.2	263	576	2.9	11.2	231	537	2.5	10.9	347	537	4.5	12.0				
Jasper	250	576	2.7	10.9	290	525	3.3	11.3	324	400	4.2	12.0	393	367	5.1	12.2	410	563	5.8	13.0	436	488	6.0	12.5	421	392	6.2	13.4	414	381	5.7	12.8	386	400	5.0	12.3	329	463	3.9	11.6	263	614	3.0	11.3	223	563	2.5	11.0	342	563	4.4	11.9				
Jeff Davis	307	615	3.6	11.4	377	606	4.5	11.4	447	616	5.7	12.1	478	633	6.6	12.2	531	637	7.5	12.3	502	622	7.3	12.8	524	469	7.5	12.5	494	628	6.9	12.3	471	649	6.2	12.2	372	611	4.6	11.4	314	625	3.5	11.3	295	620	3.3	11.3	430	620	5.6	11.7				
Jefferson	250	572	2.7	10.9	289	530	3.3	11.1	328	390	4.2	11.4	397	401	5.2	11.9	414	578	6.8	12.5	437	495	6.0	12.1	424	422	6.1	12.7	411	398	5.6	12.1	387	383	4.9	11.8	327	499	3.9	11.5	285	612	3.0	11.3	223	565	2.4	11.0	344	565	4.4	11.5				
Jim Hogg	281	542	2.9	11.1	325	388	3.7	10.9	357	586	4.4	11.5	415	537	5.4	11.8	451	519	6.1	12.1	463	359	6.4	12.4	472	371	6.7	12.0	453	475	6.1	12.0	412	441	5.3	11.5	336	632	4.0	11.1	280	459	3.1	10.9	252	430	2.7	11.0	376	430	4.7	11.3				
Jim Wells	251	505	2.8	11.2	292	416	3.4	11.0	321	503	4.1	11.2	384	556	5.0	11.5	412	504	5.9	11.6	421	394	6.1	11.5	436	374	6.4	11.4	423	451	5.8	11.3	404	387	5.2	11.2	314	640	3.8	11.3	263	581	3.0	11.4	237	535	2.6	11.4	346	535	4.5	11.2				
Johnson	262	516	2.8	10.7	307	431	3.5	10.7	345	394	4.3	11.0	404	441	5.4	11.3	434	515	6.2	11.7	437	510	6.4	11.7	455	416	6.7	11.9	447	448	6.1	11.1	407	473	5.2	11.1	308	520	3.7	11.2	259	533	2.9	11.0	231	499	2.5	10.4	351	499	4.6	11.2				
Jones	270	545	3.0	11.2	341	493	4.1	10.9	386	349	4.9	11.1	430	421	5.9	10.8	465	561	6.8	11.4	457	572	6.8	11.4	478	437	7.1	11.4	471	529	6.6	11.0	445	581	5.8	11.3	299	573	3.7	11.3	278	573	3.1	11.5	250	608	5.0	11.3								
Karnes	258	534	2.8	11.1	302	431	3.5	10.9	332	481	4.2	11.1	391	515	5.2	11.4	421	531	6.0	11.6	431	448	6.3	11.7	448	376	6.5	11.4	438	453	5.9	11.2	407	419	5.2	11.2	310	614	3.8	11.3	264	567	3.0	11.3	237	524	2.6	11.0	351	524	4.5	11.7				
Kaufman	249	508	2.7	10.7	294	414	3.4	11.0	323	390	4.1	11.8	385	415	5.1	11.8	412	479	5.9	12.5	413	485	6.0	12.2	434	443	6.4	12.9	425	412	5.9	12.1	389	498	5.0	11.8	300	500	3.6	11.4	247	537	2.8	11.1	216	505	2.3	10.7	334	505	4.4	11.0				
Kendall	254	559	2.9	10.9	309	446	3.6	10.9	342	447	4.3	11.0	395	487	5.3	11.3	428	484	6.1	11.4	437	515	6.4	11.7	460	367	6.7	11.4	453	458	6.1	10.6	412	462	5.3	10.8	303	584	3.6	11.3	281	559	2.9	11.2	236	498	2.6	10.1	357	498	4.6	11.4				
Kennedy	256	558	2.8	11.2	296	432	3.4	11.1	339	560	4.2	11.2	392	542	5.1	11.6	427	465	6.0	12.0	443	390	6.2	11.6	460	456	6.4	11.5	437	475	5.9	11.6	409	484	5.2	11.2	334	587	4.0	11.2	268	529	3.0	11.1	236	568	2.6	11.1	357	486	4.5	11.3				
Kerr	280	517	3.1	10.4	338	475	3.9	10.5	392	416	4.9	11.6	445	473	6.0	11.5	486	531	6.8	12.0	481	529																																		

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ								
McCulloch	263	566	2.9	11.0	300	517	3.5	10.9	346	380	4.4	10.8	393	538	5.4	11.1	425	566	6.2	11.2	426	560	6.3	11.3	460	357	6.8	11.3	442	410	6.1	8.5	412	536	5.3	9.2	292	542	3.6	11.4	244	577	2.7	11.4	234	430	2.6	8.4	352	430	4.6	11.2
McLennan	257	535	2.8	10.8	303	422	3.5	10.8	336	405	4.5	11.1	393	437	5.2	11.1	424	531	6.1	11.6	432	517	6.3	11.7	451	392	6.6	11.7	445	445	6.1	11.1	404	457	5.2	11.2	302	550	3.6	11.2	258	567	2.9	11.1	228	530	2.5	8.4	347	530	4.5	11.5
McMullen	275	526	2.9	11.1	319	419	3.6	10.9	348	532	4.3	11.4	407	540	5.4	11.8	436	542	6.1	12.0	448	389	6.4	12.3	460	348	6.7	12.0	446	444	6.1	11.7	413	461	5.4	11.5	323	628	3.9	11.2	275	480	3.1	11.1	252	440	2.7	11.0	367	440	4.7	11.3
Medina	278	556	3.0	10.9	323	468	3.7	10.9	357	497	4.5	11.3	410	532	5.5	11.6	441	565	6.2	11.9	446	469	6.4	12.3	470	367	6.8	11.9	457	468	6.2	11.1	421	486	5.4	11.1	316	597	3.8	11.3	273	486	3.0	11.1	221	421	2.7	10.3	372	421	4.7	10.2
Menard	258	576	2.8	11.0	285	539	3.4	11.0	335	362	4.2	10.6	379	569	5.2	11.0	410	570	6.1	11.1	412	573	6.1	11.1	452	339	6.8	11.1	431	369	6.0	7.3	403	542	5.2	8.2	281	528	3.5	11.5	228	596	2.5	11.5	227	389	2.5	7.2	342	389	4.5	11.6
Midland	290	389	3.2	9.9	351	287	4.1	10.3	417	334	5.2	12.4	467	362	6.2	12.2	521	386	7.0	12.8	514	394	7.1	12.4	524	304	7.4	12.8	476	381	6.4	12.5	455	402	5.7	12.5	365	387	4.4	11.1	311	281	3.4	10.5	277	247	3.1	9.9	422	247	5.3	11.0
Milam	251	553	2.7	10.9	299	413	3.4	10.8	327	419	4.1	10.9	383	431	5.1	11.1	416	541	5.9	11.3	429	528	6.3	11.4	448	384	6.6	11.2	446	453	6.0	11.0	400	425	5.1	11.1	296	575	3.5	11.2	256	600	2.8	11.1	223	569	2.4	10.6	344	569	4.4	10.9
Mills	265	546	2.9	10.9	312	466	3.6	10.8	353	399	4.4	10.9	404	480	5.4	11.1	437	554	6.3	11.3	440	540	6.5	11.5	464	383	6.8	11.3	453	459	6.2	10.2	418	507	5.4	10.5	302	562	3.7	11.3	261	558	2.9	11.2	238	498	2.6	9.9	360	498	4.7	11.5
Michell	283	514	3.1	10.0	343	461	4.0	10.3	405	440	5.0	12.2	487	472	6.1	11.9	507	527	6.9	12.6	504	519	6.9	12.2	513	391	7.3	12.6	470	486	6.4	12.1	448	529	5.5	12.2	352	526	4.3	11.0	302	481	3.3	10.5	268	454	3.0	9.8	411	454	4.2	10.8
Montague	271	464	2.9	10.2	303	404	3.4	10.3	352	394	4.4	10.8	422	449	5.6	10.8	446	492	6.3	11.3	448	497	6.5	11.2	459	440	6.8	11.4	456	468	6.2	10.8	404	457	5.2	10.7	319	467	3.8	10.9	253	452	2.8	10.7	228	443	2.4	10.2	358	432	4.6	11.1
Montgomery	245	537	2.7	10.8	290	472	3.3	10.9	328	381	4.1	10.6	391	469	5.1	11.4	416	545	5.8	11.6	420	499	6.0	11.5	433	487	6.2	11.5	411	430	5.5	11.1	388	403	4.9	11.1	304	572	3.6	11.2	258	583	2.9	11.1	218	553	2.4	10.9	338	553	4.3	10.6
Moore	280	487	2.9	10.1	325	478	3.7	10.3	372	466	4.6	10.8	444	498	5.9	10.9	470	498	6.7	11.2	468	502	6.8	11.3	482	482	7.0	11.2	466	541	6.4	11.0	431	535	5.5	11.0	325	505	3.8	10.9	274	460	3.0	10.6	250	470	2.6	10.4	383	470	4.9	10.6
Morris	233	509	2.5	10.8	283	405	3.3	11.3	300	382	3.8	12.5	360	388	4.8	12.4	388	445	5.6	13.4	383	470	5.6	12.7	412	471	6.1	14.0	402	381	5.7	13.2	372	545	4.8	12.5	286	490	3.4	11.7	234	556	2.7	11.3	200	527	2.2	11.0	317	527	4.2	11.0
Motley	279	503	3.0	10.3	331	484	3.9	10.4	384	446	4.8	11.0	443	491	6.0	11.1	477	517	6.7	11.4	472	516	6.8	11.5	491	459	7.1	11.4	466	535	6.4	11.2	438	549	5.6	11.2	329	533	3.9	11.0	281	479	3.1	10.8	255	484	2.7	10.4	390	484	5.0	12.2
Nacogdoches	232	524	2.5	10.9	283	423	3.3	11.4	301	383	3.9	12.4	360	386	4.8	12.4	387	461	5.6	13.4	386	472	5.6	12.7	411	465	6.1	13.9	399	376	5.6	13.2	372	523	4.8	12.5	290	494	3.5	11.7	238	575	2.7	11.4	202	543	2.2	11.1	318	543	4.2	11.6
Navarro	251	518	2.7	10.8	297	421	3.4	11.0	327	395	4.1	11.6	387	423	5.2	11.7	416	498	5.9	12.3	418	492	6.1	12.1	439	428	6.4	12.6	430	419	5.9	11.9	394	486	5.1	11.7	301	518	3.6	11.4	251	548	2.8	11.1	220	514	2.4	10.6	338	514	4.4	12.2
Newton	252	590	2.8	10.9	290	547	3.3	11.4	325	404	4.2	12.3	396	343	5.1	12.4	410	579	5.8	13.3	444	488	6.1	12.6	418	365	6.1	13.8	415	372	5.7	13.1	386	397	5.0	12.5	338	439	4.0	11.7	266	626	3.0	11.4	226	568	2.5	11.1	344	568	4.4	11.2
Nolan	275	538	3.0	10.7	337	488	4.0	10.7	388	383	4.9	11.4	436	458	5.9	11.2	475	553	6.8	11.7	468	414	7.1	11.8	468	508	6.5	11.1	442	559	5.7	11.4	318	557	3.9	11.2	283	540	3.1	11.2	255	534	2.8	10.5	390	534	5.1	11.3				
Nueces	240	486	2.7	11.3	280	418	3.3	11.0	306	477	3.9	11.0	372	565	4.9	11.4	397	496	5.8	11.5	405	399	6.0	11.2	422	372	6.3	11.1	410	445	5.7	11.1	400	366	5.2	11.1	305	650	3.8	11.3	257	626	3.0	11.6	232	576	2.5	11.6	335	576	4.4	10.8
Oldham	249	487	2.9	10.1	325	478	3.7	10.3	372	466	4.6	10.8	444	498	5.9	10.9	470	498	6.7	11.2	468	502	6.8	11.3	482	482	7.0	11.2	466	541	6.4	11.0	431	535	5.5	11.0	325	505	3.8	10.9	274	460	3.0	10.6	250	470	2.6	10.4	383	470	4.9	10.6
Oldham	280	489	2.9	10.1	327	514	3.8	10.2	384	488	4.7	10.4	448	519	6.0	10.7	478	507	6.8	10.8	469	497	6.9	11.0	495	520	7.1	10.5	462	576	6.4	10.9	441	586	5.7	10.9	329	557	3.8	10.8	277	458	3.0	10.7	257	492	2.7	10.6	390	492	5.0	12.2
Orange	253	600	2.8	10.9	289	568	3.3	11.4	327	403	4.2	12.2	400	339	5.2	12.3	411	599	5.8	13.2	450	492	6.1	12.6	417	356	6.1	13.7	414	371	5.7	13.0	387	378	5.0	12.4	344	436	4.1	11.7	270	634	3.1	11.4	227	574	2.1	11.1	348	574	4.5	11.0
Palo Pinto	269	519	2.9	10.7	319	456	3.7	10.7	362	389	4.6	11.0	418	458	5.6	11.0	449	529	6.4	11.5	449	534	6.6	11.5	467	424	6.9	11.5	458	485	6.3	10.8	421	509	5.4	10.9	310	533	3.8	11.2	266	530	2.9	11.1	240	510	2.6	10.4	366	510	4.8	12.4
Panola	229	518	2.5	10.9	281	410	3.3	11.4	296	380	3.8	12.6	354	380	4.8	12.5	382	445	5.5	13.5	378	468	5.5	12.8	407	471	6.0	14.2	396	371	5.6	13.4	369	543	4.8	12.7	285	490	3.4	11.8	233	571	2.7	11.4	198	540	2.2	11.1	314	540	4.1	11.0
Parker	267	509	2.9	10.6	312	439	3.6	10.6	353	393	4.4	11.0	413	452	5.5	11.1	443	516	6.3	11.5	445	519	6.5	11.5	461	424	6.9	11.6	453	468																						

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	δ	α	β	γ	δ	α	β	γ	δ	α	β	γ	δ	α	β	γ	δ	α	β	γ	δ	α	β	γ	δ	α	β	γ	δ	α	β	γ	δ	α	β	γ	δ												
Somerset	264	522	2.9	10.7	31.1	43.6	3.6	10.7	35.0	39.7	4.4	11.40	407	452	5.5	11.40	438	528	6.2	11.6	441	517	6.4	11.6	460	406	6.7	11.7	451	457	6.2	10.9	413	484	5.3	11.10	386	536	3.7	11.2	262	534	2.9	11.1	235	499	4.6	11.3	356	499	4.6	11.3
Starr	269	555	2.9	11.1	31.4	37.1	3.6	10.9	35.1	38.3	4.3	11.2	408	527	5.3	11.4	451	478	6.1	11.8	456	391	6.3	11.7	474	426	6.6	11.4	450	527	6.0	11.6	407	582	5.2	11.1	334	630	3.9	11.1	273	526	3.0	10.8	239	496	2.6	11.0	370	496	4.6	11.1
Stephens	270	532	3.0	10.9	32.6	47.6	4.1	10.8	37.2	37.5	4.7	11.0	423	448	5.7	10.9	456	544	6.6	11.4	453	552	6.7	11.3	473	427	7.0	11.5	463	503	6.4	10.8	431	541	5.6	11.0	306	549	3.7	11.2	271	548	3.0	11.3	245	545	2.7	10.7	373	545	4.9	11.5
Stirling	285	511	3.1	10.0	34.3	45.7	4.0	10.3	40.5	42.1	5.0	12.2	457	484	6.1	12.0	507	523	6.9	12.6	504	510	6.9	12.3	514	376	7.3	12.7	470	478	6.4	12.1	448	519	5.6	12.2	354	520	4.3	11.1	303	466	3.3	10.5	270	442	3.0	9.7	412	452	5.2	11.2
Summit	285	511	3.1	10.0	34.3	45.7	4.0	10.3	40.5	42.1	5.0	12.2	457	484	6.1	12.0	507	523	6.9	12.6	504	510	6.9	12.3	514	376	7.3	12.7	470	478	6.4	12.1	448	519	5.6	12.2	354	520	4.3	11.1	303	466	3.3	10.5	270	442	3.0					

Table 12. Estimated monthly and annual averages of direct radiation by county in Texas. Average W/m² are represented by α , peak W/m² by β and total energy in kWh/m²/day by γ . Average daylight hours are estimated by τ .

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ								
Anderson	358	699	3.7	10.9	364	439	3.9	11.3	338	543	3.9	12.2	321	496	4.0	12.2	337	607	4.5	13.1	336	593	4.6	12.6	400	550	5.5	13.6	411	419	5.3	12.9	402	724	4.9	12.3	333	667	3.8	11.7	373	796	3.8	11.3	335	705	3.4	11.0	359	603	4.3	11.6
Andrews	505	966	5.4	10.5	505	526	5.9	10.8	544	663	6.5	12.1	518	702	6.9	12.0	550	852	7.5	12.4	524	858	7.1	12.3	582	722	8.0	12.4	528	809	7.0	12.2	571	880	7.1	12.2	508	790	5.9	11.2	495	678	5.3	10.9	517	298	5.5	10.5	530	720	6.5	12.0
Angelina	341	720	3.6	10.9	337	533	3.6	11.3	322	544	3.8	12.0	321	434	4.0	12.2	333	643	4.4	13.0	340	556	4.6	12.4	381	502	5.3	13.4	392	368	5.1	12.7	390	583	4.8	12.2	341	623	3.9	11.6	368	813	3.8	11.3	319	706	3.3	11.0	349	586	4.2	11.3
Aransas	311	628	3.3	11.2	314	423	3.5	11.0	296	526	3.5	11.1	300	592	3.8	11.5	337	605	4.5	11.6	365	356	5.1	11.4	429	360	6.0	11.3	417	365	5.4	11.2	432	350	5.4	11.1	341	782	4.0	11.3	346	760	3.7	11.5	322	624	3.4	11.3	351	531	4.3	11.0
Archer	468	710	4.8	10.5	432	557	4.9	10.5	438	508	5.2	11.0	427	539	5.6	10.9	445	658	6.1	11.4	433	769	6.1	11.4	499	592	7.0	11.5	495	722	6.6	10.8	498	769	6.2	10.9	405	773	4.7	11.1	403	823	4.2	11.0	426	770	4.4	10.4	448	683	5.5	10.5
Armstrong	477	755	5.0	10.1	483	821	5.5	10.1	477	542	5.8	10.3	479	682	6.4	10.5	499	740	6.9	10.6	473	620	6.7	10.9	520	728	7.3	10.3	498	856	6.6	10.8	561	910	7.1	10.8	418	859	4.7	10.7	462	705	5.0	10.7	466	630	4.9	10.6	485	737	6.0	11.4
Atascosa	387	653	4.0	11.0	374	494	4.1	10.9	348	626	4.2	11.3	348	620	4.4	11.6	367	717	4.9	11.8	390	439	5.5	12.1	459	344	6.5	11.8	448	491	5.9	11.3	446	534	5.7	11.3	351	786	4.1	11.3	371	620	3.9	11.1	373	521	3.9	10.7	390	571	4.8	11.1
Austin	349	691	3.6	10.9	329	535	3.6	10.9	319	529	3.8	10.7	315	510	4.0	11.3	335	665	4.5	11.5	357	504	5.0	11.5	403	474	5.7	11.4	397	483	5.2	11.1	405	431	5.1	11.1	331	739	3.8	11.2	352	760	3.9	11.1	330	664	3.5	10.8	352	582	4.3	11.0
Bailey	494	819	5.2	10.2	495	771	5.6	10.4	506	649	6.1	11.1	498	723	6.6	11.2	524	810	7.2	11.4	497	749	6.9	11.5	545	701	7.6	11.3	512	860	6.8	11.4	564	902	7.1	11.4	461	822	5.3	11.0	475	749	5.1	10.8	492	610	5.1	10.5	506	764	6.2	11.1
Bandera	432	755	4.5	10.9	400	590	4.5	10.9	384	619	4.6	11.2	380	700	5.0	11.5	399	804	5.4	11.7	397	602	5.7	12.1	496	392	7.0	11.8	475	573	6.2	10.5	480	645	6.0	10.8	358	763	4.1	11.4	379	650	4.0	11.2	403	561	4.2	9.9	417	638	5.1	10.9
Bastrop	383	818	4.0	11.0	350	440	3.9	10.7	314	539	3.8	10.8	300	502	3.7	10.9	332	754	4.4	11.0	371	669	5.2	11.2	421	330	5.9	10.7	423	555	5.6	10.8	413	446	5.2	11.0	292	726	3.3	11.1	363	858	4.0	11.0	370	739	3.8	10.6	361	615	4.4	11.0
Baylor	468	743	4.8	10.6	446	592	5.1	10.6	449	531	5.4	11.0	434	568	5.7	11.0	457	709	6.3	11.5	441	773	6.2	11.5	513	575	7.2	11.5	505	720	6.7	10.9	514	778	6.4	11.1	402	779	4.7	11.1	415	815	4.4	11.1	435	766	4.5	10.6	457	696	5.6	11.3
Bee	315	613	3.3	11.2	319	401	3.5	11.0	296	523	3.6	11.1	302	604	3.8	11.4	338	619	4.5	11.5	367	355	5.2	11.4	434	331	6.1	11.3	422	370	5.5	11.2	435	366	5.5	11.1	339	809	4.0	11.3	349	771	3.8	11.5	328	632	3.4	11.4	354	533	4.3	11.0
Bell	393	785	4.1	10.9	360	456	4.0	10.8	333	530	4.0	10.9	321	515	4.0	11.0	350	742	4.7	11.2	376	667	5.3	11.3	434	369	6.1	11.0	432	554	5.7	10.8	424	512	5.4	11.0	313	736	3.6	11.1	367	834	4.0	11.1	374	720	3.9	10.5	374	618	4.6	11.2
Bexar	398	728	4.1	11.0	375	506	4.2	10.9	351	598	4.2	11.1	345	611	4.4	11.4	367	748	5.0	11.6	388	551	5.5	11.8	460	364	6.5	11.5	449	532	5.9	11.0	448	546	5.7	11.1	338	762	3.9	11.3	371	693	4.0	11.1	380	591	3.9	10.5	390	603	4.8	10.9
Blanco	400	804	4.2	11.0	367	476	4.1	10.8	339	554	4.1	10.9	325	566	4.1	11.0	356	770	4.8	11.1	382	671	5.4	11.4	448	355	6.3	10.9	441	561	5.8	10.8	436	521	5.5	10.9	311	737	3.6	11.2	367	812	4.0	11.1	382	698	4.0	10.3	380	627	4.6	11.5
Borden	464	831	5.1	9.7	483	587	5.7	10.1	521	623	6.3	12.4	517	687	6.8	12.1	523	826	7.1	12.8	515	818	6.9	12.3	572	659	7.9	12.8	506	776	6.7	12.5	538	851	6.6	12.5	518	800	6.1	11.0	517	717	5.5	10.3	499	476	5.5	9.7	516	721	6.3	11.1
Bosque	414	738	4.3	10.8	396	503	4.3	10.8	370	529	4.4	11.1	363	542	4.6	11.2	383	711	5.2	11.6	391	672	5.5	11.7	457	457	6.4	11.7	454	567	6.0	10.9	451	624	5.6	11.1	350	736	4.0	11.2	379	796	4.0	11.0	400	632	4.9	12.0				
Bowie	373	687	3.9	10.7	367	458	4.0	11.1	347	531	4.1	12.1	338	471	4.3	12.1	348	590	4.6	13.0	347	611	4.7	12.5	403	564	5.6	13.5	418	448	5.4	12.7	409	724	4.9	12.2	350	658	4.0	11.6	376	804	3.8	11.2	344	719	3.4	10.8	368	606	4.4	10.9
Brazoria	318	622	3.3	10.7	303	600	3.3	10.8	311	502	3.6	10.1	308	516	3.9	11.2	321	623	4.3	11.3	340	416	4.8	11.2	374	601	5.3	11.0	359	496	4.8	10.7	387	351	4.8	10.9	334	786	3.9	11.1	339	741	3.8	11.1	299	660	3.2	11.0	333	576	4.1	11.2
Brazos	362	714	3.8	10.9	340	513	3.7	10.9	326	531	3.9	11.0	319	501	4.0	11.4	340	674	4.6	11.7	359	553	5.0	11.6	410	455	5.8	11.7	407	482	5.4	11.3	409	491	5.1	11.3	330	718	3.8	11.3	358	777	3.9	11.2	340	680	3.5	10.8	358	591	4.4	11.9
Brewster	567	935	6.0	11.2	539	932	6.3	11.2	591	935	7.0	11.9	516	990	6.8	12.3	572	1009	7.8	12.3	537	949	7.3	12.9	600	645	8.2	12.3	549	982	7.3	12.4	610	982	7.7	12.2	503	893	5.8	11.5	471	940	5.1	11.3	536	899	5.5	11.3	550	924	6.7	10.7
Briscoe	479	765	5.0	10.1	481	782	5.4	10.2	480	560	5.8	10.5	478	676	6.3	10.7	498	749	6.9	10.9	474	663	6.6	11.1	526	705	7.4	10.7	502	843	6.7	10.9	555	892	7.0	11.0	427	842	4.8	10.8	460	725	4.9	10.7	469	636	4.9	10.5	486	736	6.0	11.3
Brooks	333	648	3.5	11.1	326	419	3.5	10.9	312	630	3.7	11.2	323	523	4.1	11.5	355	578	4.8	11.8	388	345	5.4	11.6	441	397	6.2	11.4	420	489	5.5	11.6	421	407	5.3	11.1	351	761	4.1	11.2	334	649	3.6	11.0	319	511	3.4	11.1	361	530	4.4	11.0
Brown	450	779	4.7	11.0	427	590	4.9	10.9	425	533	5.1	11.0	406	643	5.3	11.0	442	796	6.1	11.4	424																															

County	Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Annual															
	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ																
Crosby	480	803	5.1	10.2	479	688	5.5	10.4	494	605	6.0	11.4	485	681	6.4	11.4	505	791	6.9	11.8	486	762	6.7	11.7	546	655	7.6	11.7	510	804	6.8	11.5	547	857	6.8	11.5	456	810	5.3	11.0	470	752	5.0	10.7	479	614	5.1	10.3	496	735	6.1	11.8
Culberson	558	951	5.9	11.2	539	907	6.3	11.3	592	916	7.1	12.0	537	959	7.2	12.1	603	985	8.2	12.3	557	927	7.6	12.4	590	610	8.1	12.4	553	984	7.5	12.2	614	961	7.8	12.2	529	810	6.2	11.3	487	931	5.3	11.3	547	862	5.6	11.2	559	900	6.9	10.8
Dallam	490	788	5.1	10.1	490	797	5.5	10.3	488	620	5.9	10.7	490	686	6.5	10.9	512	767	7.0	11.1	487	708	6.8	11.3	529	717	7.4	11.0	506	864	6.8	11.1	557	895	7.0	11.1	445	820	5.1	10.9	467	746	5.0	10.7	485	640	5.0	10.5	496	754	6.1	11.3
Dallas	408	691	4.2	10.6	378	479	4.1	10.8	369	495	4.4	11.4	364	484	4.7	11.4	376	611	5.1	12.0	378	666	5.2	11.8	436	557	6.1	12.3	442	559	5.8	11.5	435	678	5.3	11.4	367	710	4.2	11.3	377	815	3.9	11.0	372	729	3.8	10.5	392	623	4.7	11.5
Dawson	473	847	5.1	9.8	487	544	5.7	10.2	525	630	6.4	12.3	517	681	6.8	12.1	529	830	7.1	12.7	516	638	6.9	12.3	573	709	7.9	12.7	509	792	6.8	12.4	544	866	6.7	12.4	517	797	6.1	11.0	513	688	5.4	10.4	503	358	5.5	9.8	519	715	6.4	10.6
Deaf Smith	492	770	5.0	10.1	489	828	5.5	10.2	496	570	5.9	10.4	486	696	6.5	10.6	508	759	7.0	10.7	480	643	6.7	11.0	526	731	7.4	10.5	501	865	6.7	10.9	564	917	7.1	10.9	428	855	4.8	10.8	467	712	5.0	10.7	474	625	5.0	10.6	491	748	6.1	11.7
Delta	390	675	4.0	10.6	372	444	4.0	11.0	357	511	4.1	11.3	357	468	4.3	11.3	368	568	4.8	12.6	357	645	4.9	12.2	414	591	5.8	13.1	427	505	5.6	12.3	416	730	5.0	11.9	360	680	4.1	11.4	374	814	3.8	11.1	354	729	3.5	10.7	378	613	4.5	11.1
Denton	430	662	4.4	10.4	384	473	4.2	10.6	383	466	4.6	11.1	382	461	4.9	11.2	392	576	5.3	11.7	391	696	5.5	11.5	446	583	6.3	11.9	453	617	6.0	11.2	444	692	5.4	11.1	386	728	4.5	11.1	377	822	3.9	10.9	383	747	3.9	10.4	405	627	4.9	11.2
DeWitt	354	697	3.7	11.1	341	476	3.8	10.9	319	561	3.8	11.0	316	567	4.0	11.4	345	684	4.6	11.6	372	479	5.2	11.6	432	366	6.1	11.4	424	459	5.6	11.1	428	437	5.4	11.2	331	755	3.8	11.2	357	747	3.9	11.2	348	634	3.6	10.9	364	572	4.5	11.1
Dickens	477	793	5.0	10.4	472	666	5.4	10.5	484	588	5.8	11.3	471	657	6.2	11.3	493	779	6.8	11.7	474	769	6.6	11.7	540	623	7.5	11.7	511	776	6.8	11.3	541	836	6.8	11.4	440	801	5.1	11.1	456	773	4.8	10.9	468	667	4.9	10.4	487	727	6.0	11.9
Dimmit	457	530	4.4	11.0	442	568	4.7	10.9	400	804	4.8	11.9	407	678	5.2	12.3	396	808	5.3	12.5	422	297	5.9	13.5	488	251	7.1	13.0	484	545	6.5	12.3	462	705	6.0	12.1	386	849	4.5	11.3	406	311	4.2	10.9	423	274	4.3	10.7	433	552	5.2	10.7
Donley	478	757	5.0	10.2	474	747	5.3	10.2	472	559	5.7	10.6	473	652	6.2	10.8	489	728	6.7	11.0	469	680	6.6	11.2	520	693	7.3	10.9	501	829	6.7	10.9	546	871	6.8	11.0	425	822	4.8	10.9	452	741	4.8	10.7	464	653	4.8	10.5	481	728	5.9	11.5
Duval	367	548	3.6	11.2	365	444	3.9	11.0	335	666	4.0	11.5	344	594	4.3	11.8	360	665	4.9	12.0	398	286	5.5	12.3	450	293	6.4	12.0	440	432	5.8	11.8	432	504	5.6	11.6	360	812	4.2	11.2	364	539	3.9	11.1	356	437	3.7	11.1	381	518	4.6	11.1
Eastland	455	776	4.8	10.9	443	596	5.1	10.8	439	535	5.2	11.0	416	592	5.4	11.0	450	769	6.2	11.4	432	772	6.1	11.4	519	506	7.3	11.4	507	656	6.7	10.7	517	752	6.5	10.9	374	779	4.3	11.3	408	819	4.3	11.3	426	776	4.5	10.6	449	694	5.5	11.7
Ector	512	860	5.5	10.6	508	463	5.9	10.9	549	634	6.6	12.1	519	670	6.9	12.0	554	836	7.5	12.4	525	861	7.1	12.3	586	751	8.1	12.4	532	790	7.1	12.2	577	872	7.2	12.2	508	787	5.9	11.3	491	644	5.2	11.0	520	205	4.5	10.6	533	698	6.5	11.4
Edwards	482	806	5.1	10.6	440	730	5.0	11.0	420	685	5.1	11.4	420	810	5.8	11.8	418	876	5.7	12.2	387	588	5.8	12.8	528	426	7.5	12.5	513	677	6.5	10.9	526	703	6.4	11.0	381	789	4.4	11.2	405	484	4.2	11.2	444	442	4.5	9.7	453	668	5.5	11.7
El Paso	544	975	6.2	9.4	552	929	6.4	9.9	579	918	7.2	12.8	551	989	7.7	12.4	629	959	8.3	13.2	590	899	8.2	12.6	517	891	7.1	13.3	511	909	7.0	13.1	600	823	7.2	13.0	509	827	6.7	10.9	493	824	6.0	10.0	505	945	5.4	9.4	549	907	6.9	11.4
Elbert	400	699	4.1	10.7	376	478	4.1	10.9	361	519	4.3	11.5	355	499	4.5	11.5	369	643	4.9	12.1	374	642	5.2	11.9	433	513	6.1	12.3	438	529	5.7	11.6	431	655	5.3	11.5	356	710	4.1	11.3	376	795	3.9	11.1	369	705	3.8	10.5	387	616	4.7	11.0
Erath	439	754	4.6	10.8	414	549	4.7	10.7	407	527	4.9	11.0	393	585	5.1	11.1	419	729	5.7	11.5	413	732	5.8	11.5	492	505	6.9	11.5	481	631	6.4	10.7	486	703	6.1	10.9	368	763	4.3	11.2	392	811	4.1	11.2	409	738	4.2	10.3	427	669	5.2	11.3
Falls	387	743	4.0	10.9	360	477	4.0	10.8	340	530	4.1	11.1	331	510	4.2	11.2	354	703	4.8	11.5	372	624	5.2	11.6	431	419	6.1	11.5	428	523	5.6	11.1	423	543	5.3	11.2	330	728	3.8	11.2	369	805	3.9	11.1	365	703	3.8	10.6	375	609	4.6	11.3
Fannin	415	645	4.2	10.4	375	445	4.0	10.7	370	470	4.4	11.4	368	439	4.7	11.4	374	537	5.0	12.1	374	673	5.2	11.8	425	606	6.0	12.4	438	576	5.7	11.7	425	512	5.1	11.4	381	703	4.4	11.2	372	825	3.8	10.9	368	749	3.7	10.5	391	615	4.7	11.1
Fayette	370	557	3.9	11.0	346																																															

County	Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Annual															
	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ																
Henderson	364	697	3.8	10.9	368	431	3.8	11.3	343	540	4.0	12.3	325	499	4.1	12.2	340	602	4.5	13.1	339	606	4.6	12.6	404	558	5.6	13.6	415	430	5.4	12.9	405	743	4.9	12.3	336	668	3.8	11.7	375	795	3.8	11.3	339	703	3.4	10.9	363	606	4.3	10.9
Hidalgo	320	702	3.4	11.0	306	320	3.4	10.8	294	611	3.4	10.8	319	437	4.0	10.9	361	531	4.8	11.3	386	409	5.4	11.0	441	442	6.1	10.6	406	632	5.2	11.2	409	391	5.2	10.6	336	811	4.0	11.0	309	796	3.4	10.8	297	608	3.2	11.0	349	558	4.3	11.3
Hill	403	720	4.2	10.7	377	491	4.2	10.8	361	526	4.3	11.3	355	516	4.5	11.4	372	681	5.0	11.8	381	648	5.3	11.8	442	475	6.2	12.0	443	542	5.8	11.3	438	621	5.4	11.3	350	722	4.0	11.3	377	794	4.0	11.1	375	701	3.9	10.5	390	620	4.7	11.2
Hockley	491	828	5.2	10.2	491	711	5.6	10.4	510	645	6.2	11.4	498	717	6.6	11.4	523	820	7.1	11.7	499	780	6.9	11.7	553	686	7.7	11.7	513	839	6.8	11.6	558	890	7.0	11.6	471	818	5.4	11.0	479	743	5.1	10.8	492	566	5.2	10.4	507	754	6.2	11.0
Hood	431	734	4.5	10.7	402	526	4.5	10.7	395	512	4.7	11.0	385	551	5.0	11.1	406	690	5.5	11.5	403	711	5.7	11.5	475	521	6.7	11.6	469	618	6.2	10.8	471	682	5.9	11.0	368	749	4.3	11.2	387	811	4.1	11.1	399	732	4.1	10.3	417	653	5.1	12.0
Hopkins	375	687	3.9	10.7	371	433	4.0	11.1	350	521	4.1	12.1	335	483	4.2	12.1	348	578	4.6	13.0	346	629	4.7	12.4	407	586	5.6	13.5	420	462	5.4	12.7	410	753	4.9	12.2	348	668	4.0	11.6	375	807	3.8	11.2	345	719	3.4	10.8	369	611	4.4	11.9
Houston	351	700	3.7	10.9	348	485	3.8	11.2	330	538	3.8	11.9	318	481	4.0	12.0	335	625	4.5	12.7	340	564	4.6	12.3	394	527	5.5	13.1	401	417	5.2	12.4	398	629	4.9	12.0	335	669	3.8	11.6	365	792	3.8	11.3	327	697	3.3	11.0	354	594	4.2	11.6
Howard	454	834	5.0	9.3	484	538	5.7	9.9	530	621	6.5	12.8	533	680	7.0	12.4	530	830	7.1	13.2	529	825	7.0	12.5	580	674	8.0	13.3	501	764	6.7	13.0	532	852	6.5	13.0	547	797	6.5	10.9	542	685	6.7	10.0	509	385	5.6	9.4	524	707	6.4	11.7
Hudspeth	549	945	6.0	10.3	543	902	6.3	10.6	580	903	7.0	12.3	537	946	7.3	12.3	605	966	8.1	12.7	565	904	7.8	12.6	554	754	7.6	12.8	530	933	7.2	12.6	600	896	7.4	12.5	517	827	6.3	11.1	490	861	5.6	10.6	527	880	5.5	10.4	551	891	6.8	11.6
Hunt	394	678	4.0	10.6	373	451	4.0	10.9	360	500	4.2	11.7	352	471	4.5	11.7	362	577	4.8	12.5	362	650	5.0	12.1	419	583	5.8	12.9	430	518	5.6	12.1	420	717	5.1	11.7	362	688	4.1	11.4	375	814	3.8	11.1	358	729	3.6	10.6	381	615	4.6	10.6
Hutchinson	480	760	5.0	10.1	480	785	5.4	10.2	475	563	5.7	10.5	479	667	6.3	10.7	496	733	6.8	10.9	473	659	6.6	11.1	519	714	7.3	10.7	500	850	6.7	10.9	553	885	6.9	10.9	425	832	4.8	10.8	457	729	4.9	10.7	468	645	4.9	10.5	484	735	5.9	11.3
Irion	477	833	5.1	10.5	462	650	5.3	10.7	482	646	5.8	11.7	467	766	6.2	11.8	488	867	6.6	12.1	468	794	6.5	12.1	559	544	7.8	12.2	511	719	6.7	11.2	538	826	6.7	11.4	445	792	5.2	11.3	447	736	4.7	11.0	468	580	5.0	9.8	486	729	6.0	11.0
Jack	453	700	4.6	10.5	417	527	4.7	10.6	418	494	5.0	10.9	408	531	5.3	11.0	426	646	5.8	11.4	418	743	5.9	11.4	487	576	6.8	11.5	483	682	6.4	10.8	483	735	6.0	10.9	392	769	4.5	11.1	393	819	4.1	11.0	412	758	4.2	10.4	433	665	5.3	11.2
Jackson	342	686	3.6	11.0	330	517	3.6	10.9	317	556	3.8	11.0	316	552	4.0	11.4	340	663	4.6	11.7	366	456	5.1	11.6	419	422	5.9	11.5	410	448	5.4	11.2	419	415	5.3	11.2	337	742	3.9	11.2	354	735	3.8	11.2	334	628	3.5	10.9	357	568	4.4	12.0
Jasper	326	797	3.5	10.9	301	717	3.3	11.3	301	555	3.6	12.0	335	284	4.1	12.2	303	750	4.3	13.0	351	530	4.7	12.5	351	351	4.9	13.4	369	251	4.9	12.8	373	360	4.6	12.3	363	512	4.2	11.6	374	872	4.0	11.3	304	735	3.3	11.0	340	559	4.1	11.9
Jeff Davis	569	946	6.0	11.4	544	921	6.3	11.4	604	932	7.2	12.1	534	980	7.1	12.2	603	998	8.2	12.3	558	944	7.6	12.8	955	931	8.1	12.5	557	996	7.5	12.3	618	977	7.8	12.2	534	833	6.2	11.4	487	950	5.3	11.3	552	892	5.6	11.3	563	917	6.9	11.7
Jefferson	318	757	3.4	10.9	292	725	3.2	11.1	299	539	3.6	11.4	329	325	4.0	11.9	330	735	4.3	12.5	348	484	4.7	12.1	351	400	4.9	12.7	358	302	4.8	12.1	373	304	4.7	11.8	358	577	4.2	11.5	364	840	4.0	11.3	297	714	3.2	11.0	335	559	4.1	11.5
Jim Hogg	374	662	3.7	11.1	368	442	3.9	10.9	341	710	4.1	11.5	352	595	4.4	11.8	368	649	5.0	12.1	407	287	5.6	12.4	453	319	6.5	12.0	438	493	5.8	12.0	424	523	5.5	11.5	364	801	4.2	11.1	357	502	3.8	10.9	352	397	3.6	11.0	383	520	4.7	11.3
Jim Wells	315	596	3.3	11.2	320	395	3.5	11.0	297	544	3.6	11.2	305	597	3.9	11.5	341	605	4.6	11.6	371	322	5.2	11.5	436	329	6.1	11.4	422	371	5.5	11.3	433	368	5.5	11.2	344	809	4.0	11.3	347	734	3.7	11.4	326	595	4.4	11.4	355	522	4.4	11.2
Johnson	415	717	4.3	10.7	386	502	4.3	10.7	375	509	4.5	11.2	370	515	4.7	11.3	386	667	5.2	11.7	389	676	5.4	11.7	452	509	6.4	11.9	453	573	6.0	11.1	449	560	5.6	11.1	362	727	4.2	11.2	381	805	4.0	11.0	383	718	3.9	10.4	401	631	4.9	11.2
Jones	468	789	4.9	11.2	476	634	5.6	10.9	471	547	5.6	11.1	436	559	6.7	10.8	478	798	6.7	11.4	452	799	6.4	11.4	539	503	7.5	11.4	534	688	7.1	11.0	545	796	6.9	11.3	376	802	4.4	11.3	430	826	4.6	11.5	443	832	4.7	11.4	471	714	5.8	11.3
Karnes	356	670	3.7	11.1	345	465	3.8	10.9	322	572																																										

County	Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Annual															
	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ																
McCulloch	445	807	4.7	11.0	393	598	4.5	10.9	401	503	4.8	10.8	392	769	5.0	11.1	434	842	6.0	11.2	410	815	5.8	11.3	530	444	7.4	11.3	486	529	6.5	8.5	500	784	6.3	9.2	356	719	4.1	11.4	353	847	3.8	11.4	399	733	4.2	8.4	425	699	5.3	11.2
McLennan	398	743	4.1	10.8	371	485	4.1	10.8	351	530	4.2	11.1	344	522	4.4	11.3	364	709	4.9	11.6	379	648	5.3	11.7	439	435	6.2	11.7	439	541	5.8	11.1	433	579	5.4	11.2	337	728	3.9	11.2	374	803	4.0	11.1	374	702	3.9	10.5	384	619	4.7	11.5
McMullen	379	577	3.8	11.1	374	468	4.0	10.9	344	656	4.1	11.4	349	616	4.4	11.8	364	695	4.9	12.0	396	339	5.5	12.3	456	305	6.5	12.0	446	453	5.9	11.7	440	531	5.7	11.5	358	810	4.2	11.2	371	554	3.9	11.1	367	458	3.8	11.0	388	538	4.7	11.3
Medina	425	709	4.4	10.9	400	571	4.4	10.9	378	649	4.5	11.3	376	675	4.9	11.6	389	783	5.3	11.9	397	521	5.7	12.3	485	367	6.9	11.9	470	561	6.2	11.1	471	617	5.9	11.1	360	779	4.2	11.3	382	591	4.0	11.1	400	509	4.1	10.3	413	611	5.0	10.2
Menard	442	823	4.6	11.0	373	603	4.3	11.0	389	464	4.7	10.6	385	837	4.9	11.0	435	865	6.0	11.1	402	866	5.7	11.1	539	438	7.6	11.1	482	470	6.4	7.3	498	818	6.3	8.2	346	685	4.0	11.5	324	892	3.5	11.5	385	756	4.1	7.2	417	710	5.2	11.6
Midland	479	842	5.2	9.9	492	370	5.8	10.3	531	578	6.4	12.4	520	612	6.9	12.2	533	805	7.2	12.8	520	850	7.0	12.4	580	793	8.0	12.8	514	752	6.8	12.5	550	852	6.8	12.5	519	782	6.1	11.1	512	586	5.4	10.5	508	72	5.5	9.9	523	658	6.4	11.0
Milam	383	769	4.0	10.9	353	470	3.9	10.8	328	533	3.9	10.9	317	506	4.0	11.1	344	717	4.6	11.3	370	627	5.2	11.4	425	384	6.0	11.2	424	526	5.6	11.0	418	488	5.3	11.1	314	723	3.6	11.2	365	815	3.9	11.1	364	710	3.8	10.6	367	606	4.5	10.9
Mills	435	772	4.5	10.9	404	552	4.6	10.8	397	533	4.7	10.9	382	634	4.9	11.1	414	781	5.7	11.3	408	730	5.8	11.5	497	446	7.0	11.3	477	592	6.3	10.2	482	696	6.1	10.5	356	762	4.1	11.3	381	800	4.1	11.2	403	710	4.2	9.9	420	667	5.2	11.5
Mitchell	464	814	5.0	10.0	476	608	5.6	10.3	507	608	6.1	12.2	498	680	6.5	11.9	510	827	6.9	12.6	500	803	6.8	12.2	566	584	7.8	12.6	508	732	6.8	12.1	535	827	6.6	12.2	491	796	5.8	11.0	496	747	5.2	10.5	487	586	5.3	9.8	505	718	6.2	10.8
Montague	458	619	4.6	10.2	393	459	4.3	10.3	404	430	4.9	10.8	404	434	5.2	10.8	410	526	5.5	11.3	407	737	5.7	11.2	460	625	6.5	11.4	466	695	6.2	10.8	452	729	5.5	10.7	411	757	4.8	10.9	376	834	3.9	10.7	397	774	4.0	10.2	420	635	5.1	11.1
Montgomery	331	658	3.5	10.8	315	581	3.4	10.9	316	514	3.7	10.6	313	494	3.9	11.4	327	642	4.4	11.6	344	466	4.8	11.5	382	550	5.4	11.5	373	472	4.9	11.1	391	409	4.9	11.1	336	745	3.9	11.2	348	760	3.8	11.1	311	671	3.3	10.9	341	580	4.2	10.6
Moore	481	763	5.0	10.1	485	814	5.5	10.1	481	565	5.8	10.4	483	684	6.4	10.6	503	745	7.0	10.8	477	645	6.7	11.0	522	728	7.3	10.5	501	860	6.7	10.9	560	906	7.1	10.9	426	847	4.8	10.8	463	718	5.0	10.7	471	636	4.9	10.6	488	743	6.0	12.2
Morris	360	692	3.7	10.8	369	424	4.0	11.3	342	541	3.9	12.5	323	491	4.0	12.4	337	583	4.5	13.4	333	607	4.5	12.7	398	578	5.5	14.0	413	415	5.3	13.2	401	777	4.8	12.5	337	653	3.8	11.7	375	798	3.7	11.3	335	711	3.3	11.0	360	606	4.3	11.0
Motley	479	779	5.0	10.3	473	699	5.4	10.4	480	580	5.8	11.0	472	656	6.2	11.1	492	759	6.7	11.4	472	738	6.6	11.5	532	651	7.4	11.4	508	801	6.8	11.2	543	850	6.8	11.2	435	809	5.0	11.0	453	763	4.8	10.8	468	662	4.9	10.4	485	729	5.9	12.2
Nacogdoches	344	711	3.6	10.9	353	464	3.8	11.4	329	548	3.8	12.4	315	468	3.9	12.4	330	610	4.4	13.4	331	581	4.4	12.7	386	545	5.3	13.9	399	371	5.2	13.2	392	702	4.7	12.5	333	631	3.8	11.7	371	804	3.8	11.4	322	705	3.2	11.1	350	595	4.2	11.6
Navarro	386	704	4.0	10.8	370	473	4.0	11.0	351	529	4.1	11.6	343	500	4.3	11.7	358	646	4.8	12.3	364	622	5.0	12.1	423	510	5.9	12.6	429	496	5.6	11.9	422	652	5.2	11.7	347	700	4.0	11.4	375	793	3.9	11.1	359	699	3.6	10.6	378	610	4.5	12.2
Newton	322	836	3.4	10.9	292	774	3.2	11.4	294	564	3.6	12.3	341	220	4.1	12.4	337	790	4.3	13.3	354	538	4.6	12.6	340	288	4.7	13.8	363	191	4.9	13.1	367	311	4.8	12.5	371	452	4.3	11.7	380	904	4.1	11.4	300	752	3.2	11.1	338	552	4.1	11.2
Nolan	469	798	5.0	10.7	468	629	5.5	10.7	477	572	5.7	11.4	454	630	5.9	11.2	485	814	6.7	11.8	464	797	6.5	11.7	547	524	7.6	11.8	520	695	6.9	11.1	538	801	6.8	11.4	416	795	4.9	11.2	444	797	4.7	11.2	456	735	4.9	10.5	479	716	5.9	11.3
Nueces	291	584	3.1	11.3	301	361	3.3	11.0	279	484	3.4	11.0	289	610	3.7	11.4	331	585	4.4	11.5	359	321	5.1	11.2	429	325	6.0	11.1	416	328	5.4	11.1	435	312	5.5	11.1	338	826	3.9	11.3	343	820	3.7	11.6	315	664	3.3	11.6	341	684	3.1	10.8
Ochiltree	480	748	4.9	10.1	468	710	5.2	10.3	461	575	5.6	10.8	471	623	6.2	10.9	479	693	6.5	11.2	466	705	6.5	11.3	509	695	7.1	11.2	501	828	6.6	11.0	534	837	6.8	11.0	427	784	4.8	10.9	443	767	4.6	10.6	464	677	4.0	10.6	476	720	5.8	10.6
Oldham	483	771	5.0	10.1	489	825	5.5	10.2	485	575	5.9	10.4	486	693	6.5	10.7	508	759	7.0	10.8	481	649	6.8	11.0	526	730	7.3	10.5	502	865	6.7	10.9	563	914	7.1	10.9	430	851	4.8	10.8	467	716	5.0	10.7	475	628	5.0	10.6	491	681	4.1	12.2
Orange	315	850	3.4	10.9	281	822	3.1	11.4	287	564	3.6	12.2	342	189	4.1	12.3	335	817	4.2	13.2	354	522	4.6	12.6	332	257	4.6	13.7	354	165	4.8	13.0	361	249	4.5	12.4	375	434	4.4	11.7	381	913	4.1	11.4	294	754	3.2	11.1	334	545	4.1	11.0
Palo Pinto	448	740	4.6	10.7	423	554	4.8	10.7	420	517	5.0	11.0	406	567	5.3	11.0	430	705	5.9	11.5	420	745	5.9	11.5	496	539	7.0	11.5	488	659	6.5	10.8	493	728	6.1	10.9	380	769	4.4	11.2	398	815	4.2	11.1	415	754	4.3	10.4	435	674	5.3	12.4
Panola	346	707	3.6	10.9	360	433	3.9	11.4	332	549	3.8	12.6	313	481	3.9	12.5	329	584	4.4	13.5	327	593	4.4	12.8	389	564	5.3	14.2	403	373	5.2	13.4	392	756	4.7	12.7	330	632	3.7	11.8	373	802	3.7	11.4	324	706	3.2	11.1	351	599	4.2	11.0
Parker	436	715	4.5	10.6	403	520	4.5	10.6	399	499	4.8	11.0	391	530	5.0	11.1	409	661	5.6	11.5	405	716	5.7	11.5	473	547	6.6	11.6	470	633																						

County	Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Annual															
	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ	α	β	γ																
Somervell	425	726	4.4	10.7	397	512	4.4	10.7	386	520	4.6	11.1	377	550	4.8	11.2	397	699	5.4	11.6	399	686	5.6	11.6	469	492	6.6	11.7	465	595	6.1	10.9	463	664	5.8	11.0	361	748	4.2	11.2	384	790	4.0	11.1	395	707	4.1	10.3	411	641	5.0	11.3
Starr	348	643	3.6	11.1	337	403	3.7	10.9	321	665	3.8	11.2	336	503	4.2	11.4	365	587	4.9	11.8	397	351	5.5	11.7	447	396	6.3	11.4	423	554	5.5	11.6	419	452	5.4	11.1	353	786	4.1	11.1	334	631	3.6	10.8	325	480	3.4	11.0	367	539	4.5	11.1
Stephens	459	769	4.8	10.9	446	597	5.1	10.8	444	534	5.3	11.0	421	579	5.5	10.9	453	754	6.3	11.4	435	775	6.2	11.4	518	525	7.3	11.5	509	675	6.8	10.8	518	759	6.5	11.0	380	781	4.4	11.3	412	820	4.4	11.3	429	782	4.5	10.7	453	696	5.6	11.5
Sterling	466	825	5.0	10.0	474	602	5.5	10.3	507	625	6.1	12.2	499	712	6.6	12.0	510	843	6.9	12.6	499	806	6.8	12.3	568	590	7.9	12.7	507	734	6.7	12.1	535	833	6.6	12.2	494	796	5.8	11.1	494	729	5.2	10.5	488	530	5.3	9.7	505	719	6.2	11.2
Stonewall	471	791	5.0	10.7	469	634	5.4	10.7	475	567	5.7	11.2	452	612	5.9	11.1	482	796	6.6	11.7	461	792	6.5	11.6	539	555	7.5	11.7	520	720	6.9	11.2	538	804	6.8	11.4	411	794	4.8	11.2	440	804	4.7	11.2	454	749	4.8	10.7	477	717	5.9	11.1
Sutton	473	821	5.0	10.8	431	684	4.9	10.9	431	628	5.2	11.2	423	812	5.6	11.6	445	878	6.1	11.8	416	728	6.0	12.1	541	458	7.6	11.9	505	546	6.6	10.0	524	776	6.5	10.4	387	771	4.5	11.5	393	687	4.1	11.3	436	594	4.5	9.2	453	707	5.6	10.5
Swisher	478	758	5.0	10.1	486	828	5.5	10.1	481	546	5.8	10.3	482	690	6.4	10.6	503	747	7.0	10.6	475	621	6.7	10.9	523	733	7.3	10.4	499	860	6.7	10.8	564	917	7.1	10.8	421	863	4.7	10.7	465	702	5.0	10.7	468	625	5.0	10.6	487	741	6.0	11.1
Tarrant	422	699	4.3	10.5	387	496	4.3	10.7	381	489	4.5	11.2	377	495	4.8	11.2	391	629	5.3	11.7	391	688	5.5	11.6	451	549	6.3	11.9	454	595	6.0	11.1	450	672	5.5	11.1	373	726	4.3	11.2	381	816	4.0	11.0	384	734	3.9	10.4	404	632	4.9	11.2
Taylor	468	791	4.9	11.2	475	635	5.6	11.0	470	545	5.6	11.1	434	563	5.6	10.8	478	802	6.7	11.4	451	801	6.4	11.4	540	498	7.6	11.4	534	682	7.1	10.9	545	786	6.9	11.3	374	802	4.4	11.3	428	828	4.6	11.6	442	835	4.7	11.3	470	714	5.8	11.8
Terrell	551	967	5.8	11.3	526	964	6.1	11.3	564	945	6.7	11.6	506	###	6.6	12.0	545	1029	7.4	12.1	513	965	7.0	12.2	621	536	8.5	11.5	546	996	7.2	12.0	609	###	7.5	12.0	458	908	5.2	11.9	449	961	4.8	11.7	518	913	5.3	11.6	535	933	6.5	11.3
Terry	490	847	5.2	10.2	491	643	5.7	10.5	520	657	6.3	11.7	504	716	6.7	11.7	529	838	7.2	12.1	507	822	6.9	12.0	564	685	7.8	12.1	515	824	6.9	11.9	556	882	6.9	11.9	490	807	5.7	11.1	488	732	5.2	10.7	499	489	5.3	10.3	514	745	6.3	11.1
Throckmorton	466	769	4.9	10.9	456	610	5.3	10.8	455	540	5.4	11.1	432	575	5.6	10.9	464	755	6.4	11.5	444	784	6.3	11.5	524	537	7.3	11.5	515	698	6.9	10.9	526	777	6.8	11.1	389	786	4.5	11.2	420	820	4.4	11.3	437	788	4.6	10.8	461	703	5.7	12.1
Titus	365	689	3.8	10.8	370	427	4.0	11.3	344	536	4.0	12.4	327	488	4.1	12.3	341	581	4.5	13.2	337	612	4.6	12.6	401	580	5.5	13.8	415	429	5.4	13.0	404	771	4.9	12.4	340	657	3.9	11.7	375	800	3.8	11.3	338	713	3.4	10.9	363	607	4.3	10.9
Tom Green	464	814	4.9	10.7	433	628	5.0	10.8	448	569	5.4	11.2	434	755	5.7	11.4	466	850	6.4	11.7	443	804	6.2	11.7	547	496	7.6	11.7	503	629	6.7	10.0	523	809	6.6	10.4	405	760	4.7	11.3	406	791	4.3	11.2	437	670	4.6	9.2	460	715	5.7	10.8
Travis	388	846	4.1	11.0	350	416	3.9	10.7	310	532	3.7	10.7	293	488	3.6	10.7	326	768	4.4	10.7	371	709	5.2	11.1	418	308	5.9	10.4	423	576	5.6	10.7	409	435	5.2	11.0	279	725	3.2	11.0	363	890	4.0	11.0	376	765	3.9	10.6	359	622	4.4	11.8
Trinity	344	701	3.6	10.9	337	524	3.6	11.2	324	536	3.8	11.6	319	464	4.0	11.9	333	637	4.4	12.6	342	541	4.7	12.2	388	517	5.4	12.9	393	407	5.1	12.2	394	564	4.8	11.9	338	665	3.9	11.5	363	791	3.8	11.3	321	693	3.3	11.0	350	587	4.2	11.8
Tyler	331	747	3.5	10.9	312	646	3.4	11.2	309	543	3.7	11.7	327	365	4.0	12.0	333	700	4.4	12.7	348	520	4.7	12.2	365	431	5.1	13.0	375	328	5.0	12.4	381	420	4.7	12.0	353	590	4.1	11.5	367	832	3.9	11.3	309	714	3.3	11.0	343	570	4.1	12.5
Upshur	349	697	3.7	10.9	371	389	4.0	11.5	338	550	3.9	12.8	309	508	3.9	12.6	327	574	4.4	13.8	320	606	4.3	13.0	393	596	5.4	14.5	408	382	5.2	13.6	394	831	4.7	12.9	325	646	3.7	11.9	375	794	3.7	11.4	327	703	3.2	11.1	353	606	4.2	11.6
Upton	503	867	5.4	10.5	498	558	5.8	10.8	534	679	6.4	12.0	506	729	6.7	12.1	532	866	7.2	12.4	509	856	6.9	12.4	583	693	8.1	12.4	525	807	7.0	12.1	567	877	7.1	12.1	490	806	5.7	11.3	482	681	5.1	11.0	506	350	5.5	10.5	521	732	6.4	11.5
Uvalde	461	739	4.8	10.7	429	666	4.8	10.9	404	702	4.9	11.4	405	747	5.5	11.8	404	834	5.5	12.2	394	510	5.8	12.8	508	384	7.2	12.5	496	632	6.4	11.3	501	663	6.2	11.3	377	795	4.3	11.5	401	473	4.2	11.1	429	424	4.4	10.2	439	631	5.3	11.8
Val Verde	514	841	5.5	10.5	476	837	5.4	11.0	451	789	5.5	11.6	448	863	6.4	12.1	429	920	5.8	12.6	388	554	6.0	13.4	544	445	7.7	13.0	534	801	6.6	12.0	555	716	6.6	11.9	402	836	4.6	11.8	436	381	4.5	11.2	478	379	4.8	10.5	479	697	5.8	12.1
Van Zandt	367	692	3.8	10.8	370	428	4.0	11.2	345	536	4.0	12.2	328	495	4.1	12.2	342	595	4.6	13.1	341	614	4.6	12.6	405	567	5.6	13.6	417	438	5.4	12.9	406	753	4.9	12.3	340	668	3.9	11.6	375	794	3.8	11.3	341	703	3.4	10.9	365	607	4.3	11.3
Victoria	339	672	3.5	11.1	331	477	3.6	11.0	313	553	3.7	11.0	313	570	4.0	11.4	342	654	4.6	11.6	369	432	5.2	11.6	428	383	6.0	11.4	418	427	5.5	11.2	427	408	5.4	11.2	337	757	3.9	11.3	353	740	3.8	11.3	336	623	3.5	11.1	359	558	4.4	11.4
Walker	344	687	3.6	10.9	329	548	3.6	11.0	322	526	3.8	11.1	318	482	4.0	11.6	333	649	4.5	12.0	347	513	4.8	11.8	392	511	5.5	12.1	389	447	5.1	11.6	397	486	4.9	11.5	337	707	3.9	11.3	356	771	3.8	11.2	321	677	3.4	10.9	349	584	4.2	11.1
Waller	340	671	3.5	10.8	321	559	3.5	10.9	318	521	3.7	10.6	314	505	3.9	11.3	331	651	4.5	11.5	350	481	4.9	11.5	393	516	5.5	11.4	385	479	5.1	11.0	399	418	5.0	11.1	334	745	3.9	11.2	349	756	3.8	11.1	320	665	3.4	10.9	346	581	4.2	11.8
Ward	554	951	5.8	11.5	534	841	6.2																																													

Table 13. Estimated monthly and annual averages of diffuse horizontal radiation by county in Texas. Average W/m² are represented by α , peak W/m² by β and total energy in kWh/m²/day by γ . Average daylight hours are estimated by τ .

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ								
Anderson	83	208	0.9	10.9	107	194	1.2	11.3	117	169	1.5	12.2	153	157	2.0	12.2	162	140	2.3	13.1	162	198	2.3	12.6	141	220	2.1	13.6	136	214	1.9	12.9	131	135	1.7	12.3	109	131	1.3	11.7	85	124	1.0	11.3	75	213	0.8	11.0	121	175	1.6	11.6
Andrews	84	95	0.9	10.5	103	188	1.2	10.8	112	154	1.4	12.1	134	132	1.8	12.0	141	88	1.9	12.4	141	91	2.0	12.3	119	191	1.7	12.4	125	138	1.7	12.2	108	87	1.4	12.2	95	130	1.2	11.2	85	159	0.9	10.9	75	186	0.8	10.5	111	137	1.4	12.0
Angelina	92	196	1.0	10.9	118	203	1.3	11.3	127	187	1.6	12.0	162	181	2.1	12.2	170	147	2.4	13.0	170	221	2.4	12.4	152	236	2.2	13.4	145	236	2.0	12.7	137	174	1.8	12.2	117	162	1.4	11.6	91	129	1.0	11.3	83	215	0.9	11.0	130	191	1.7	11.3
Aransas	104	198	1.2	11.2	125	220	1.5	11.0	142	221	1.8	11.1	173	229	2.3	11.5	177	188	2.5	11.6	177	229	2.4	11.4	136	206	2.0	11.3	142	325	1.9	11.2	131	246	1.7	11.1	126	135	1.5	11.3	100	171	1.1	11.5	92	174	1.0	11.3	134	212	1.7	11.0
Archer	83	179	0.9	10.5	107	216	1.2	10.5	123	165	1.5	11.0	151	130	2.0	10.9	153	166	2.2	11.4	153	190	2.3	11.4	132	203	1.9	11.5	132	180	1.8	10.8	120	158	1.5	10.9	104	143	1.2	11.1	91	128	1.0	11.0	78	164	0.8	10.4	119	168	1.5	10.5
Armstrong	83	152	0.9	10.1	95	151	1.1	10.1	110	252	1.3	10.3	132	166	1.8	10.5	132	249	1.9	10.6	132	280	2.0	10.9	126	207	1.8	10.3	128	153	1.7	10.8	99	161	1.3	10.8	109	139	1.2	10.7	78	148	0.8	10.7	73	147	0.7	10.6	109	184	1.4	11.4
Atascosa	96	223	1.1	11.0	118	220	1.4	10.9	134	179	1.7	11.3	161	198	2.1	11.6	172	175	2.4	11.8	172	207	2.3	12.1	134	192	1.9	11.8	138	265	1.9	11.3	130	210	1.7	11.3	119	142	1.4	11.3	95	170	1.1	11.1	86	173	0.9	10.7	129	186	1.6	11.1
Austin	97	222	1.1	10.9	122	216	1.4	10.9	136	187	1.7	10.7	171	183	2.2	11.3	179	198	2.5	11.5	179	249	2.4	11.5	149	230	2.2	11.4	148	236	2.0	11.1	134	225	1.7	11.1	119	154	1.4	11.2	96	174	1.1	11.1	86	198	0.9	10.8	134	206	1.7	11.1
Bailey	83	138	0.9	10.2	99	163	1.1	10.4	112	193	1.4	11.1	134	144	1.8	11.2	136	177	1.9	11.4	136	201	2.0	11.5	124	191	1.8	11.3	127	161	1.7	11.4	104	139	1.3	11.4	102	150	1.2	11.0	83	145	0.9	10.8	75	155	0.8	10.5	110	163	1.4	11.1
Bandera	86	187	0.9	10.9	111	211	1.3	10.9	126	155	1.6	11.2	150	159	2.0	11.5	157	155	2.2	11.7	157	182	2.3	12.1	123	178	1.8	11.8	130	222	1.8	10.5	120	180	1.5	10.8	111	162	1.3	11.4	91	160	1.0	11.2	79	146	0.9	9.9	121	175	1.5	10.9
Bastrop	89	195	1.0	11.0	113	244	1.3	10.7	129	162	1.6	10.8	166	143	2.2	10.9	179	166	2.5	11.0	179	209	2.4	11.2	142	176	2.1	10.7	145	193	1.9	10.8	132	212	1.7	11.0	118	143	1.4	11.1	89	138	1.0	11.0	75	194	0.8	10.6	129	184	1.7	11.0
Baylor	82	174	0.9	10.6	106	217	1.2	10.6	122	171	1.5	11.0	150	126	2.0	11.0	150	167	2.1	11.5	150	185	2.2	11.5	129	207	1.9	11.5	129	187	1.8	10.9	117	163	1.5	11.1	105	146	1.3	11.1	89	133	1.0	11.1	77	175	0.8	10.6	118	171	1.5	11.3
Bee	103	200	1.2	11.2	123	226	1.5	11.0	140	217	1.8	11.1	172	227	2.3	11.4	176	186	2.5	11.5	176	226	2.4	11.4	132	201	1.9	11.3	140	328	1.9	11.2	129	247	1.7	11.1	125	127	1.5	11.3	98	167	1.1	11.5	90	171	1.0	11.4	133	210	1.7	11.0
Bell	87	194	0.9	10.9	112	237	1.3	10.8	127	163	1.6	10.9	162	145	2.1	11.0	173	183	2.4	11.2	173	203	2.4	11.3	138	184	2.0	11.0	142	195	1.9	10.8	130	198	1.7	11.0	115	142	1.4	11.1	89	140	1.0	11.1	76	189	0.8	10.5	126	181	1.6	11.2
Bexar	91	204	1.0	11.0	114	223	1.3	10.9	130	168	1.6	11.1	159	172	2.1	11.4	169	175	2.4	11.6	169	199	2.3	11.8	133	185	1.9	11.5	137	233	1.9	11.0	128	200	1.6	11.1	116	147	1.4	11.3	92	159	1.0	11.1	81	172	0.9	10.5	126	186	1.6	10.9
Bexco	87	189	0.9	10.8	111	235	1.3	10.8	127	158	1.6	10.9	160	145	2.1	11.0	170	182	2.4	11.1	170	194	2.4	11.4	134	172	2.0	10.9	139	197	1.9	10.6	128	195	1.6	10.9	115	145	1.4	11.2	89	143	1.0	11.1	76	179	0.8	10.3	125	178	1.6	11.5
Bosque	87	124	1.0	9.7	103	195	1.2	10.1	112	166	1.4	12.4	131	131	1.7	11.2	154	121	2.1	12.8	154	129	2.1	12.3	124	193	1.7	12.8	129	161	1.7	12.5	117	118	1.5	12.5	87	139	1.0	11.0	76	151	0.8	10.3	70	173	0.8	9.7	114	150	1.4	11.1
Borden	86	189	0.9	10.8	111	226	1.3	10.8	125	161	1.6	11.1	156	148	2.1	11.2	163	167	2.3	11.6	163	194	2.3	11.7	135	195	2.0	11.7	136	200	1.9	10.9	126	178	1.6	11.1	110	145	1.3	11.2	89	140	1.0	11.1	77	178	0.8	10.3	123	177	1.6	12.0
Bowie	84	200	0.9	10.7	108	198	1.2	11.1	119	168	1.5	12.1	153	160	2.0	12.1	163	142	2.3	13.0	163	202	2.3	12.5	143	218	2.1	13.5	138	209	1.9	12.7	132	198	1.7	12.2	109	138	1.3	11.6	87	117	1.0	11.2	76	201	0.8	10.8	122	174	1.6	10.9
Brazoria	104	258	1.1	10.7	128	204	1.4	10.8	142	196	1.8	11.0	180	196	2.3	11.2	187	231	2.6	11.3	187	298	2.4	11.2	159	272	2.3	11.0	153	244	2.0	10.7	136	252	1.7	10.9	119	153	1.4	11.1	101	213	1.1	11.1	92	210	1.0	11.0	139	227	1.8	11.2
Brazos	93	211	1.0	10.9	119	217	1.3	10.9	132	181	1.7	11.0	167	172	2.2	11.4	175	183	2.5	11.7	175	231	2.4	11.6	147	219	2.1	11.7	145	225	2.0	11.3	134	206	1.7	11.3	118	152	1.4	11.3	94	157	1.0	11.2	83	197	0.9	10.8	131	196	1.7	11.9
Brewster	81	163	0.9	11.2	104	181	1.2	11.2	110	133	1.4	11.9	138	99	1.9	12.3	126	100	1.8	12.3	126	104	1.9	12.9	110	134	1.6	12.3	121	213	1.7	12.4	100	193	1.3	12.2	102	172	1.2	11.5	94	83	1.0	11.3	80	101	0.9	11.3	108	133	1.4	10.7
Briscoe	83	151	0.9	10.1	98	162	1.1	10.2	112	231	1.4	10.5	135	159	1.8	10.7	135	225	1.9	10.9	135	253	2.0	11.1	126	203	1.8	10.7	128	156	1.7	10.9	102	155	1.3	11.0	107	142	1.2	10.8	80	145	0.9	10.7	74	151	0.8	10.5	110	178	1.4	11.3
Brooks	107	240	1.2	11.1	134	184	1.5	10.9	150	242	1.8	11.2	170	249	2.2	11.5	179	173	2.4	11.8	179	208	2.3	11.6	143	206	2.0	11.4	148	283	2.0	11.6	138	224	1.7	11.1	131	152	1.5	11.2	107	193	1.2	11.0	97	196	1.1	11.1	139	213	1.7	11.0
Brown	79	170	0.9	11.0	105	224	1.2	10.9	122	163	1.5	11.0	148	128	2.0	11.0	144	153	2.1	11.4	144	163	2.2	11.5	119																											

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ								
Crosby	84	143	0.9	10.2	102	185	1.2	10.4	114	187	1.4	11.4	137	138	1.8	11.4	143	167	2.0	11.8	143	184	2.1	11.7	124	195	1.8	11.7	127	166	1.7	11.5	110	141	1.4	11.5	100	146	1.2	11.0	82	142	0.9	10.7	74	161	0.8	10.3	113	163	1.4	11.8
Culberson	81	144	0.9	11.2	102	156	1.2	11.3	111	107	1.4	12.0	134	75	1.8	12.1	125	97	1.7	12.3	125	134	1.9	12.4	115	136	1.6	12.4	121	185	1.7	12.2	98	131	1.3	12.2	99	167	1.2	11.3	94	89	1.0	11.3	80	124	0.9	11.2	108	129	1.4	10.8
Dallam	83	145	0.9	10.1	99	159	1.1	10.3	113	206	1.4	10.7	136	157	1.8	10.9	136	204	1.9	11.1	136	232	2.0	11.3	127	197	1.8	11.0	129	158	1.8	11.1	104	150	1.3	11.1	105	153	1.2	10.9	83	148	0.9	10.7	75	154	0.8	10.5	111	172	1.4	11.3
Dallas	85	189	0.9	10.6	110	211	1.2	10.8	123	166	1.6	11.4	155	152	2.1	11.4	164	159	2.3	12.0	164	204	2.3	11.8	140	209	2.1	12.3	138	194	1.9	11.5	129	159	1.7	11.4	108	142	1.3	11.3	90	127	1.0	11.0	78	179	0.8	10.5	123	174	1.6	11.5
Dawson	86	105	0.9	9.8	103	190	1.2	10.2	112	163	1.4	12.3	131	135	1.7	12.1	151	105	2.0	12.2	151	110	2.0	12.3	123	195	1.7	12.5	128	144	1.7	12.4	115	99	1.4	12.4	89	134	1.1	11.0	78	160	0.9	10.4	71	182	0.8	9.8	113	144	1.4	10.6
Deaf Smith	83	148	0.9	10.1	96	150	1.1	10.2	110	242	1.3	10.4	132	163	1.8	10.6	131	236	1.9	10.7	131	267	2.0	11.0	126	204	1.8	10.5	127	154	1.7	10.9	99	136	1.3	10.9	108	142	1.2	10.8	76	149	0.8	10.7	74	174	0.7	10.6	108	180	1.4	11.1
DeSoto	85	197	0.9	10.6	108	201	1.2	11.0	119	165	1.5	11.8	153	154	2.0	11.8	163	146	2.3	12.6	163	201	2.3	12.2	142	214	2.1	13.1	138	196	1.9	12.3	131	138	1.7	11.9	107	135	1.3	11.4	88	118	1.0	11.1	76	190	0.8	10.7	122	171	1.6	11.1
Denton	85	188	0.9	10.4	111	215	1.2	10.6	124	164	1.6	11.1	155	150	2.1	11.2	164	163	2.3	11.7	164	206	2.3	11.5	140	207	2.1	11.9	139	183	1.9	11.2	129	159	1.7	11.1	107	141	1.3	11.1	92	124	1.0	10.9	79	165	0.8	10.4	124	172	1.6	11.2
DeWitt	97	205	1.1	11.1	120	223	1.4	10.9	136	192	1.7	11.0	168	194	2.2	11.4	176	186	2.5	11.6	176	220	2.4	11.6	139	199	2.0	11.4	142	265	1.9	11.1	132	224	1.7	11.2	122	145	1.5	11.2	96	162	1.1	11.2	86	182	0.9	10.9	132	200	1.7	11.1
Dickens	83	152	0.9	10.4	103	196	1.2	10.5	116	182	1.4	11.3	140	132	1.9	11.3	144	166	2.0	11.7	144	182	2.1	11.7	125	198	1.8	11.7	127	175	1.7	11.3	111	148	1.4	11.4	101	147	1.2	11.1	84	139	0.9	10.9	74	166	0.8	10.4	114	165	1.5	11.9
Dimmit	95	288	1.0	11.0	115	219	1.3	10.9	133	146	1.6	11.9	151	210	2.0	12.3	174	163	2.3	12.5	174	206	2.3	13.5	135	191	1.9	13.0	133	269	1.8	12.3	133	203	1.7	12.1	117	140	1.4	11.3	96	184	1.1	10.9	87	169	0.9	10.7	129	199	1.6	10.7
Donley	84	153	0.9	10.2	99	170	1.1	10.2	114	217	1.4	10.6	137	157	1.8	10.8	139	216	2.0	11.0	139	243	2.1	11.2	128	201	1.8	10.9	129	160	1.8	10.9	105	155	1.4	11.0	107	144	1.2	10.9	82	142	0.9	10.7	75	151	0.8	10.5	112	176	1.4	11.5
Duval	103	260	1.1	11.2	124	219	1.4	11.0	141	195	1.8	11.5	165	239	2.2	11.8	178	178	2.5	12.0	178	215	2.3	12.3	139	196	2.0	12.0	141	302	1.9	11.8	136	223	1.7	11.6	125	129	1.5	11.2	100	183	1.1	11.1	93	182	1.0	11.1	135	210	1.7	11.1
Eastland	81	174	0.9	10.9	106	225	1.2	10.8	123	175	1.5	11.0	152	121	2.0	11.0	146	163	2.1	11.4	146	173	2.2	11.4	124	208	1.8	11.4	126	203	1.8	10.7	116	171	1.5	10.9	107	147	1.3	11.3	88	142	1.0	11.3	76	188	0.8	10.6	117	174	1.5	11.7
Ector	84	85	0.9	10.6	103	192	1.2	10.9	112	157	1.4	12.1	134	138	1.8	12.0	140	81	1.9	12.4	140	78	2.0	12.3	118	197	1.7	12.4	124	128	1.7	12.2	107	78	1.4	12.2	96	123	1.2	11.3	87	169	1.0	11.0	76	195	0.8	10.6	111	135	1.4	11.4
Edwards	81	163	0.9	10.6	108	184	1.2	11.0	123	149	1.5	11.4	138	136	1.8	11.8	152	136	2.1	12.2	152	191	2.3	12.8	116	198	1.6	12.5	122	223	1.6	10.9	112	197	1.4	11.0	106	201	1.3	11.6	89	171	1.0	11.2	77	120	0.8	9.7	117	172	1.5	11.7
El Paso	73	149	0.8	9.4	92	99	1.0	9.9	102	124	1.3	12.8	126	77	1.7	12.4	117	128	1.5	13.2	117	158	1.6	12.6	119	119	1.6	13.3	123	262	1.6	13.1	92	284	1.2	13.0	91	158	1.1	10.9	88	159	1.0	10.0	78	102	0.8	9.4	103	150	1.3	11.4
Elbert	86	195	0.9	10.7	111	215	1.3	10.9	124	164	1.6	11.5	156	155	2.1	11.5	165	158	2.3	12.1	165	202	2.3	11.9	140	207	2.1	12.3	138	203	1.9	11.6	130	165	1.7	11.5	110	142	1.3	11.3	90	132	1.0	11.1	78	185	0.8	10.5	124	177	1.6	11.0
Erath	83	178	0.9	10.8	107	222	1.2	10.7	123	165	1.5	11.0	152	135	2.0	11.1	154	165	2.2	11.5	154	182	2.3	11.5	128	196	1.9	11.5	131	197	1.8	10.7	120	167	1.5	10.9	107	145	1.3	11.2	89	140	1.0	11.2	76	172	0.8	10.3	119	172	1.5	11.2
Falls	88	200	1.0	10.9	113	225	1.3	10.8	128	169	1.6	11.1	161	156	2.1	11.2	171	175	2.4	11.5	171	210	2.4	11.6	140	199	2.1	11.5	141	208	1.9	11.1	131	193	1.7	11.2	114	145	1.4	11.2	90	143	1.0	11.1	78	190	0.8	10.6	127	184	1.6	11.3
Fannin	85	195	0.9	10.4	110	208	1.2	10.7	123	162	1.6	11.4	155	154	2.0	11.4	165	155	2.3	12.1	165	208	2.3	11.8	143	210	2.1	12.4	140	185	1.9	11.7	132	147	1.7	11.4	107	137	1.3	11.2	91	117	1.0	10.9	78	172	0.8	10.5	124	171	1.6	11.1
Fayette	93	203	1.0	11.0	117	230	1.3	10.8	132	175	1.6	10.9	166	165	2.2	11.2	177	191	2.5	11.4	177	220	2.4	11.5	143	196	2.1	11.2	145	220	1.9	11.0	132	214	1.7	11.1	119	149	1.4	11.2	92	152	1.0	11.1	81	192	0.9	10.7	130	192	1.7	11.3
Fisher	82	167	0.9	10.7	105	221	1.2	10.7	121	178	1.5	11.4	146	116	2.0	11.2	145	157	2.1	11.8	145	164	2.2	11.7	123	212	1.8	11.8	125	199	1.7	11.2	114	165	1.5	11.5	103	148	1.2	11.2	86	142	0.9	11.2	75	195	0.8	10.7	115	172	1.5	10.9
Floyd	84	147	0.9	10.2	100	173	1.1	10.3	114	210	1.4	10.9	139	150	1.8	11.0	139	199	2.0	11.3	139	222	2.0	11.4	125	199	1.8	11.1	128	160	1.7	11.1	106	148	1.4	11.2	104	145	1.2	10.9	81	144	0.9	10.8	74	156	0.8	10.4	111	171	1.4	11.0
Foard	83	167	0.9	10.5	105	208	1.2	10.5	120	175	1.5	11.1	146	131	2.0	11.1	148	169	2.1	11.5	148	188	2.2	11.5	128	201	1.9	11.6	129	180	1.8	11.0	115	157	1.5	11.1	104	146	1.2	11.1	88	132	1.0	1								

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ								
Henderson	82	206	0.9	10.9	106	195	1.2	11.3	116	166	1.5	12.3	152	154	2.0	12.2	161	138	2.3	13.1	161	193	2.3	12.6	140	217	2.1	13.6	135	209	1.9	12.9	131	130	1.7	12.3	108	129	1.3	11.7	85	122	1.0	11.3	74	210	0.8	10.9	120	172	1.6	10.9
Hidalgo	108	255	1.2	11.0	141	154	1.6	10.8	157	287	1.9	10.8	169	257	2.2	10.9	179	156	2.4	11.3	179	190	2.3	11.0	141	209	1.9	10.6	153	251	2.0	11.2	137	222	1.7	10.6	135	151	1.6	11.0	111	201	1.2	10.8	98	215	1.1	11.0	141	212	1.7	11.3
Hill	87	193	0.9	10.7	111	222	1.3	10.8	125	164	1.6	11.3	157	153	2.1	11.4	166	165	2.3	11.8	166	201	2.3	11.8	138	202	2.0	12.0	138	203	1.9	11.3	129	177	1.6	11.3	111	145	1.3	11.3	90	137	1.0	11.1	78	183	0.8	10.5	124	179	1.6	11.2
Hockley	83	132	0.9	10.2	101	173	1.2	10.4	113	182	1.4	11.4	135	137	1.8	11.4	139	155	1.9	11.7	139	175	2.0	11.7	123	191	1.7	11.7	127	160	1.7	11.6	107	130	1.4	11.6	99	146	1.2	11.0	82	145	0.9	10.8	74	160	0.8	10.4	111	157	1.4	11.0
Hood	84	180	0.9	10.7	109	220	1.2	10.7	124	166	1.6	11.0	153	141	2.0	11.1	158	166	2.2	11.5	158	192	2.3	11.5	132	199	1.9	11.6	134	193	1.8	10.8	122	169	1.6	11.0	108	145	1.3	11.2	89	137	1.0	11.1	77	172	0.8	10.3	121	173	1.6	11.2
Hopkins	82	200	1.0	10.9	106	195	1.2	11.1	116	165	1.5	12.1	151	152	2.0	12.1	161	140	2.3	13.0	161	196	2.3	12.4	141	216	2.1	13.5	136	201	1.9	12.7	131	128	1.7	12.2	107	131	1.3	11.6	86	117	1.0	11.2	75	202	0.8	10.6	121	170	1.6	11.9
Houston	88	209	1.0	10.9	113	200	1.3	11.2	124	178	1.6	11.9	159	169	2.1	12.0	168	153	2.4	12.7	168	215	2.3	12.3	146	227	2.1	13.1	141	224	2.0	12.4	134	163	1.7	12.0	114	144	1.4	11.6	89	136	1.0	11.3	80	211	0.9	11.0	126	186	1.6	11.6
Howard	89	115	1.0	9.3	103	197	1.2	9.9	110	162	1.4	12.8	128	134	1.7	12.4	159	107	2.1	13.2	159	111	2.0	12.5	126	194	1.7	13.3	130	153	1.7	13.0	120	106	1.5	13.0	82	134	1.0	10.9	73	158	0.8	10.0	68	179	0.7	9.4	114	146	1.4	11.7
Hudspeth	78	147	0.9	10.3	98	136	1.1	10.6	107	122	1.3	12.3	132	85	1.8	12.3	123	111	1.7	12.7	123	140	1.8	12.6	118	134	1.7	12.8	122	210	1.7	12.6	97	182	1.2	12.5	95	165	1.2	11.1	90	128	1.0	10.6	78	120	0.8	10.4	106	140	1.3	11.1
Hunt	84	195	0.9	10.6	109	203	1.2	10.9	120	165	1.5	11.7	153	153	2.0	11.7	163	150	2.3	12.5	163	202	2.3	12.1	142	213	2.1	12.9	138	196	1.9	12.1	131	143	1.7	11.7	108	136	1.3	11.4	88	120	1.0	11.1	77	188	0.8	10.6	123	172	1.6	10.6
Hutchinson	84	151	0.9	10.1	98	160	1.1	10.2	113	228	1.4	10.5	135	162	1.8	10.7	136	229	1.9	10.9	136	258	2.0	11.1	128	201	1.8	10.7	129	157	1.8	10.9	103	159	1.3	10.9	108	144	1.2	10.8	81	145	0.9	10.7	74	148	0.8	10.5	111	179	1.4	11.3
Irion	82	142	0.9	10.5	104	201	1.2	10.7	116	149	1.4	11.7	137	131	1.8	11.8	144	123	2.0	12.1	144	133	2.1	12.1	116	174	1.7	12.2	124	190	1.7	11.2	111	128	1.4	11.4	98	155	1.2	11.3	84	144	0.9	11.0	74	141	0.8	9.8	112	151	1.4	11.0
Jack	83	182	0.9	10.5	108	218	1.2	10.6	123	166	1.5	10.9	152	137	2.0	11.0	156	167	2.2	11.4	156	192	2.3	11.4	132	202	1.9	11.5	133	185	1.8	10.8	122	161	1.6	10.9	105	141	1.3	11.1	91	131	1.0	11.0	78	164	0.8	10.4	120	171	1.6	11.2
Jackson	100	212	1.1	11.0	123	215	1.4	10.9	138	197	1.7	11.0	170	200	2.2	11.4	178	192	2.5	11.7	178	236	2.4	11.6	145	217	2.1	11.5	145	267	2.0	11.2	134	229	1.7	11.2	122	153	1.5	11.2	97	173	1.1	11.2	88	189	1.0	10.9	134	207	1.7	12.0
Jasper	104	153	1.1	10.9	135	225	1.5	11.3	144	220	1.8	12.0	174	220	2.3	12.2	182	136	2.6	13.0	182	250	2.5	12.5	127	260	2.5	13.4	162	279	2.2	12.8	148	240	1.9	12.3	131	230	1.5	11.6	100	114	1.1	11.3	95	218	1.0	11.0	144	212	1.9	11.9
Jeff Davis	81	149	0.9	11.4	103	163	1.2	11.4	110	111	1.4	12.1	135	72	1.9	12.2	124	91	1.7	12.3	124	123	1.8	12.8	114	130	1.6	12.5	120	175	1.7	12.3	98	118	1.3	12.2	99	169	1.2	11.4	94	79	1.0	11.3	79	117	0.9	11.3	107	125	1.4	11.7
Jefferson	107	178	1.2	10.9	137	222	1.5	11.1	147	220	1.9	11.4	179	221	2.3	11.9	186	164	2.6	12.5	186	274	2.5	12.1	172	272	2.5	12.7	163	278	2.2	12.1	147	260	1.9	11.8	130	221	1.5	11.5	102	144	1.1	11.3	97	218	1.1	11.0	146	223	1.9	11.5
Jim Hogg	105	279	1.1	11.1	128	201	1.5	10.9	145	208	1.8	11.5	165	248	2.1	11.8	180	171	2.4	12.1	180	206	2.3	12.4	143	197	2.0	12.0	144	280	1.9	12.0	140	213	1.8	11.5	128	138	1.5	11.1	104	193	1.1	10.9	95	194	1.0	11.4	136	211	1.7	11.1
Jim Wells	105	210	1.2	11.2	125	221	1.5	11.0	142	222	1.8	11.2	172	238	2.3	11.5	177	184	2.5	11.6	177	225	2.3	11.5	134	201	1.9	11.4	141	332	1.9	11.3	246	1.7	11.2	126	127	1.5	11.3	100	173	1.1	11.4	92	174	1.0	11.4	134	213	1.7	11.2	
Johnson	86	186	0.9	10.7	111	220	1.3	10.7	125	166	1.6	11.2	156	149	2.1	11.3	163	164	2.3	11.7	163	199	2.3	11.7	137	203	2.0	11.9	137	197	1.9	11.1	127	172	1.6	11.1	109	146	1.3	11.2	90	135	1.0	11.0	77	177	0.8	10.4	123	176	1.6	11.2
Jones	81	180	0.9	11.2	105	233	1.3	10.9	125	191	1.6	11.1	154	104	2.1	10.8	142	168	2.1	11.4	142	172	2.2	11.4	124	233	1.8	11.4	123	215	1.7	11.0	114	187	1.5	11.3	108	147	1.3	11.3	89	144	1.0	11.5	77	224	0.8	11.4	116	183	1.5	11.3
Karnes	98	209	1.1	11.1	120	223	1.4	10.9	136	194	1.7	11.1	167	202	2.2	11.4	175	183	2.5	11.6	175	218	2.4	11.7	136	196	2.0	11.4	141	279	1.9	11.2	131	226	1.7	11.2	122	141	1.5	11.3	96	164	1.1	11.3	87	177	0.9	11.0	131	201	1.7	11.7
Kaufman	85	199	0.9	10.7	109	206	1.2	11.0	121	165	1.5	11.8	154	155	2.0	11.8	164	149	2.3	12.5	164	200	2.3	12.2	141	213	2.1	12.9	138	203	1.9	12.1	131	149	1.7	11.8	109	137	1.3	11.4	88	125	1.0	11.1	77	193	0.8	10.7	123	174	1.6	11.0
Kendall	87	190	0.9	10.9	111	224	1.3	10.9	127	159	1.6	11.0	156	157	2.1	11.3	164	170	2.3	11.4	164	188	2.3	11.7	129	176	1.9	11.4	135	213	1.8	10.6	125	186	1.6	10.8	114	151	1.4	11.3	90	152	1.0	11.2	78	165	0.8	10.1	123	178	1.6	11.4
Kenedy	109	209	1.2	11.2	135	179	1.6	11.1	152	246	1.9	11.2	175	251	2.3	11.6	179	184	2.5	12.0	179	218	2.4	11.6	148	210	2.0	11.5	149	295	2.0	11.6	140	228	1.8	11.2	134	173	1.6	11.2	108	196	1.2									

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ								
McCulloch	74	145	0.8	11.0	102	221	1.2	10.9	117	132	1.5	10.8	140	138	1.9	11.1	130	130	2.1	11.3	105	135	1.6	11.3	120	179	1.7	8.5	108	111	1.4	9.2	104	152	1.3	11.4	86	139	0.9	11.4	71	107	0.8	8.4	108	143	1.4	11.2				
McLennan	87	193	0.9	10.8	112	227	1.3	10.8	126	164	1.6	11.1	159	152	2.1	11.3	168	171	2.4	11.6	168	203	2.3	11.7	138	196	2.0	11.7	139	203	1.9	11.1	129	186	1.7	11.2	113	145	1.3	11.2	89	140	1.0	11.1	77	185	0.8	10.5	125	180	1.6	11.5
McMullen	100	248	1.1	11.1	120	222	1.4	10.9	137	184	1.7	11.4	163	222	2.1	11.8	176	177	2.4	12.0	176	213	2.3	12.3	136	194	1.9	12.0	139	290	1.9	11.7	133	217	1.7	11.5	122	132	1.5	11.2	98	177	1.1	11.1	89	177	1.0	11.0	132	204	1.7	11.3
Medina	90	207	1.0	10.9	113	212	1.3	10.9	129	161	1.6	11.3	153	174	2.0	11.6	164	162	2.3	11.9	164	194	2.3	12.3	128	187	1.8	11.9	132	239	1.8	11.1	124	195	1.6	11.1	114	157	1.4	11.3	93	167	1.0	11.1	82	157	0.9	10.3	124	184	1.6	11.0
Menard	69	128	0.7	11.0	99	220	1.2	11.0	113	116	1.4	10.6	135	142	1.8	11.0	119	116	1.7	11.1	119	107	2.0	11.1	95	103	1.4	11.1	115	164	1.6	7.3	102	79	1.3	8.2	101	154	1.3	11.5	84	136	0.9	11.5	68	72	0.7	7.2	103	128	1.4	11.6
Midland	86	72	1.0	9.9	103	198	1.2	10.3	112	167	1.4	12.4	131	149	1.7	12.2	150	75	2.0	12.8	150	66	2.0	12.4	122	208	1.7	12.8	127	113	1.7	12.5	114	68	1.4	12.5	89	114	1.1	11.1	79	186	0.9	10.5	72	210	0.8	9.9	113	135	1.4	11.0
Milam	89	199	1.0	10.9	114	232	1.3	10.8	129	169	1.6	10.9	164	154	2.1	11.1	175	186	2.5	11.3	175	214	2.4	11.4	141	192	2.1	11.2	143	205	1.9	11.0	132	204	1.7	11.1	116	147	1.4	11.2	90	144	1.0	11.1	78	192	0.8	10.6	128	186	1.6	10.9
Mills	81	176	0.9	10.9	107	224	1.2	10.8	122	157	1.5	10.9	150	137	2.0	11.1	151	158	2.1	11.3	151	172	2.2	11.5	122	179	1.8	11.3	129	196	1.8	10.2	118	159	1.5	10.5	108	145	1.3	11.3	87	143	1.0	11.2	75	160	0.8	9.9	117	167	1.5	11.5
Mitchell	86	144	0.9	10.0	104	207	1.2	10.3	114	165	1.4	12.2	135	127	1.8	11.9	152	132	2.1	12.6	152	140	2.1	12.2	123	194	1.7	12.6	128	180	1.7	12.1	116	134	1.5	12.2	91	145	1.1	11.0	79	146	0.9	10.5	71	172	0.8	9.8	114	157	1.4	10.8
Montague	84	190	0.9	10.2	111	218	1.2	10.3	125	160	1.6	10.8	155	144	2.0	10.8	164	166	2.3	11.3	164	207	2.4	11.2	141	204	2.1	11.4	139	168	1.9	10.8	129	153	1.7	10.7	104	137	1.2	10.9	94	118	1.0	10.7	80	149	0.8	10.2	124	168	1.6	11.1
Montgomery	100	238	1.1	10.8	125	208	1.4	10.9	138	193	1.7	10.6	175	190	2.3	11.4	182	208	2.5	11.6	182	274	2.4	11.5	156	257	2.2	11.5	151	240	2.0	11.1	136	233	1.7	11.1	119	157	1.4	11.2	98	189	1.1	11.1	89	208	1.0	10.9	137	216	1.7	10.6
Moore	83	150	0.9	10.1	96	153	1.1	10.1	111	238	1.4	10.4	133	164	1.8	10.6	133	236	1.9	10.8	133	266	2.0	11.0	127	203	1.8	10.5	128	155	1.7	10.9	100	158	1.3	10.9	108	143	1.2	10.8	79	147	0.9	10.7	74	148	0.8	10.6	109	180	1.4	12.2
Morris	81	206	0.9	10.8	105	190	1.2	11.3	114	165	1.5	12.5	150	153	2.0	12.4	160	132	2.3	13.4	160	192	2.2	12.7	140	219	2.1	14.0	135	208	1.9	13.2	131	119	1.7	12.5	107	127	1.3	11.7	84	115	0.9	11.3	74	213	0.8	11.0	119	170	1.6	11.0
Motley	83	152	0.9	10.3	102	186	1.2	10.4	116	194	1.4	11.0	139	142	1.9	11.1	142	184	2.0	11.4	142	204	2.1	11.5	126	198	1.8	11.4	128	167	1.8	11.2	109	150	1.4	11.2	103	147	1.2	11.0	84	139	0.9	10.8	75	159	0.8	10.4	113	168	1.4	12.2
Nacogdoches	85	202	0.9	10.9	110	193	1.3	11.4	119	175	1.5	12.4	155	165	2.1	12.4	163	134	2.3	13.4	163	201	2.3	12.7	145	227	2.2	13.9	139	223	1.9	13.2	134	137	1.7	12.5	112	141	1.3	11.7	86	120	1.0	11.4	77	220	0.8	11.1	124	178	1.6	11.6
Navarro	86	199	0.9	10.8	111	212	1.3	11.0	123	166	1.6	11.6	156	157	2.1	11.7	166	156	2.3	12.3	166	203	2.3	12.1	141	210	2.1	12.6	138	208	1.9	11.9	130	163	1.7	11.7	110	141	1.3	11.4	89	132	1.0	11.1	78	193	0.8	10.6	124	178	1.6	12.2
Newton	107	130	1.2	10.9	139	232	1.6	11.4	148	230	1.9	12.3	176	232	2.3	12.4	184	121	2.6	13.3	184	251	2.6	12.6	178	265	2.6	13.8	166	293	2.3	13.1	152	253	2.0	12.5	135	254	1.6	11.7	101	98	1.1	11.4	98	221	1.1	11.1	148	215	1.9	11.2
Nolan	82	165	0.9	10.7	105	212	1.2	10.7	120	175	1.5	11.4	146	116	2.0	11.2	144	152	2.0	11.8	144	159	2.2	11.7	122	208	1.8	11.8	125	200	1.7	11.1	114	161	1.5	11.4	102	148	1.2	11.2	85	143	0.9	11.2	75	190	0.8	10.5	115	170	1.5	11.3
Nueces	106	190	1.2	11.3	125	229	1.5	11.0	142	230	1.8	11.0	175	238	2.3	11.4	177	189	2.6	11.5	177	231	2.4	11.2	130	202	1.9	11.1	140	353	1.9	11.1	128	259	1.7	11.1	126	119	1.5	11.3	99	167	1.1	11.6	91	168	1.0	11.6	133	215	1.7	10.8
Ochiltree	85	154	0.9	10.1	102	179	1.2	10.3	117	193	1.4	10.8	140	159	1.9	10.9	145	205	2.0	11.2	145	230	2.1	11.3	131	194	1.9	11.2	131	161	1.8	11.0	157	1.4	11.0	106	151	1.2	10.9	86	136	0.9	10.6	76	149	0.8	10.4	115	172	1.5	10.6	
Oldham	83	148	0.9	10.1	96	151	1.1	10.2	111	238	1.4	10.4	133	163	1.8	10.7	132	233	1.9	10.8	132	264	2.0	11.0	126	203	1.8	11.0	125	200	1.7	10.9	99	156	1.3	10.9	108	144	1.2	10.8	79	149	0.9	10.7	74	150	0.8	10.6	109	179	1.4	12.2
Orange	110	124	1.2	10.9	144	236	1.6	11.4	152	239	2.0	12.2	180	241	2.3	12.3	187	121	2.6	13.2	187	263	2.6	12.6	183	275	2.7	13.7	171	304	2.4	13.0	155	272	2.0	12.4	138	270	1.6	11.7	103	99	1.2	11.4	101	223	1.1	11.1	152	222	1.9	11.0
Palo Pinto	83	178	0.9	10.7	107	220	1.2	10.7	123	169	1.5	11.0	152	133	2.0	11.0	153	166	2.2	11.5	153	185	2.3	11.5	129	202	1.9	11.5	131	194	1.8	10.8	133	121	1.7	12.7	110	144	1.3	11.2	89	137	1.0	11.1	77	173	0.8	10.4	119	172	1.5	12.4
Panola	82	204	0.9	10.9	107	188	1.2	11.4	115	170	1.5	12.6	152	158	2.0	12.5	160	128	2.3	13.5	160	192	2.2	12.8	142	223	2.1	14.2	136	216	1.9	13.4	133	121	1.7	12.7	110	132	1.3	11.8	84	115	1.0	11.4	75	221	0.8	11.1	121	172	1.6	11.0
Parker	84	181	0.9	10.6	109	218	1.2	10.6	124	166	1.6	11.0	153	142	2.0	11.1	158	166	2.2	11.5	158	195	2.3	11.5	133	202	2.0	11.6	134	190	1.8	10.9	123	166	1.6	11.0	107	144	1.3	11.2	90	133	1.0	11.7								

County	Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun				Jul				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Annual			
	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ	α	β	γ	τ								
Somerville	84	187	0.9	10.9	109	223	1.2	10.7	124	163	1.6	11.1	164	245	2.0	11.2	160	167	2.3	11.6	160	193	2.3	11.6	133	197	2.0	11.7	134	196	1.8	10.9	124	172	1.6	11.0	109	143	1.3	11.2	89	140	1.0	11.1	77	175	0.8	10.7	121	175	1.6	11.3
Starr																																																				

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